The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gold Bill in the Senate.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM SECRETARY CHASE.

The Cause of the Advance of Gold.

THE PROPOSED REMEDY.

Interesting Discussion.

Nothing but Bold Taxation and Military Success Will Suffice.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

The Country to be Liberated from the French Yoke.

THE PEOPLE RISING,

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial:

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1864.

Bill to Prevent Gold Speculation.

In the opening discussion on the bill to prevent the speculation in gold, Mr. Sherman submitted the following letter from Secretary Chase:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April, 12, 1864.

SIR: Notwithstanding the diminished amount of United States notes in circulation, and the gradual withdrawal from use for currency of the interest bearing United States notes, made legal tender by their face the price of gold continues to advance. This effect can only be attributed to one of two causes, and probably due in part to each, first, increase of notes of local banks; and, second, to the efforts of the speculators. I have already submitted, through you to the consideration of the Committee of Finance, a bill intended as a remedy for the first evil, and now beg to submit for consideration a bill intended as a remedy for the second. The first, if it becomes a law, will have, I doubt not, the most salutary consequences. The effect of the second will probably be more immediate, though, perhaps, not of such permanent importance. I ask candid consideration for both, and the favorable action of Congress if approved. It must not be thought, however, that I regard either or both of these measures adequate remedies for financial disorders. Nothing short of taxation to one half the amount of the current expenditures, and a reduction of the expenditures to the lowest point compatible with efficiency, will ensure financial success to the government, and without military successes all measures will fail. Very respectfully,

S. P. CHASE.

During the debate, Messrs. Sherman, Fessenden, Sumner and Chandler, expressed a doubt if the passage of the bill would accomplish all the Secretary of the Treasury desired to effect. But they would give him a bill because it could do no harm, and would help overthrow the evil of gold speculations.

Mr. Sherman charged that the financial trouble was largely due to the action of Congress in giving bounties to veterans and others, without providing means to pay them. He asserted that the government bonds are worth 16 to 18 per cent more now than they were two years ago, and ten to twelve per cent more than a year ago; that three hundred thousand in gold is all that is needed in the legitimate business daily in New York, while thirty millions are bought and sold by gamblers and operations which he was not at liberty to specify. The bill passed a month ago, allowing the Secretary to sell gold, prevented an advance to two hundred on Thursday. Messrs. Cowan, Johnson and Collamer approved of the bill; amendments exempting foreign exchange from the operations of the bill, and striking out the provision requiring payment by manual delivery of greenbacks or national currency were lost. A motion to strike out the second section, requiring sales to be made at regular places of business was lost by fifteen yeas to twenty-five nays. Mr. Collamer has the floor on the bill to-morrow.

Mexico Determined to Throw Off the French Yoke.

Semi-official news have been received from Saltillo, the present seat of the national government of the Mexican Republic, up to the 22d of March. Vidaurri's defection is confirmed. Having entered into an understanding with the disloyalists, he received an invitation from General Bagaine to recognize intervention. Vidaurri, wishing to give an appearance of loyalty to his treason, answered that he was going to consult the will of the people. No sooner did the Juarez government become convinced that Vidaurri was acting as a traitor, than it issued various decrees, among them one separating the State of Coahuila from that of New Leon, as they formerly were; by that means weakening his power.

Vidaurri had 2,500 men in Monterey. Gen. Doblado was marching with his forces from Saltillo to give him battle, and Gen. Patino was on his way from Durango at the head of a brigade with the same object.

It is not true that Durango had fallen into the hands of the French.

The inhabitants of the States of New Leon and Coahuila have acknowledged President Juarez' authority, and were raising large forces to subdue Vidaurri's rebellion. When that is accomplished the Mexican Government will have about 10,000 men ready to march upon San Luis Potosi.

In the State of Oaxaca, Gen. Parfind Duaz had 8,000 men, perfectly well organized, under his command, and the French thought that force of such importance that Gen. Bazini was going to attack him in person.

The French have been from the States of Chiopas and Tabarez, as well as from the Isthmus of Tchautepec. Everywhere the greatest enthusiasm existed to liberate the country from the French yoke.

Confirmation of Gen. Rawlins.

John A. Rawlins, Grant's Chief of Staff, was confirmed on Thursday as Brigadier General.

The Ten-Forty Loan.

The amount of subscription to the 10-40 loan, reported to-day at the Treasury Department was $3,386,000.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Massacre at Fort Pillow.

FIENDISH ATROCITY of THE REBELS

Tooops Called into Line and Shot Down.

EIGHT HUNDRED OF THE 13TH TENNESSEE BUTCHERED.

Slaughter of 300 Negro Troops.

HEART-RENDING PARTICULARS.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—The correspondent of the *Union*, who was aboard the steamer Platte Valley at Fort Pillow, gives even a more appalling description of the fiendishness of the rebels than our Cairo dispatches. Many of our wounded were shot in the hospital, the remainder driven out, and the hospital burned. The morning after the battle, the rebels went over the battle field and shot the negroes who had not died from previous wounds. Many of those who escaped from the works and hospitals, who desired to be treated as prisoners of war, were ordered to fall into line, when they were inhumanly shot down. Of the 350 colored troops but more than fifty-six escaped massacre, and not one of the officers that commanded is surviving. Only four officers of the 13th Tennessee escaped death. The loss of the 13th Tennessee is 800 killed, and the remainder of the command is captured. Gen. Chalmers told this correspondent that although it was against the policy of his government to spare negro soldiers and their officers, he had done all in his power to stop the carnage, although at the same time he said that he believed that it was right.

Another officer said our white troops would have been protected had they not been found on duty with negroes. While the rebels were endeavoring to conceal their loss, it was evident they wantoned savagely. Col. Reed, commanding a Tennessee Regiment, was mortally wounded. Two or three well filled hospitals were but a short distance in the country.

REVISED INTERNAL TAX BILL

The Schedule Entire.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE YESTERDAY.

Schedule of Articles and Occupations Subject to Tax Under the Excise Laws of the United States, as Reported by Committee of Ways and Means, April 15th, 1864.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial:

	Rate of Tax.
Auction sales	¼ of 1 per cent.
Advertisements	3 "
Barytes, per 100 pounds	12 "
Bill heads, cards and circulars, per cent	5 "
Brick and draining tile, 3 cent.	3 "
Binders' board	3 "
Bone manufactures of	3 "
Brass, manufactures of	3 "
Brass, copper, and yellow sheathing metal, rolled, in rods or sheets	1 "
Bristles, manufactures of	3 "
Bridges, tolls	5 "
Calfskins, American patent	5 "
Candles	5 "
Chemicals, not otherwise provided for, advalorem	5 "
Clocks, time pieces, and clock movements	3 "
Cloth, and all textile, knitted, or felted fabrics of materials other than cotton or wool, before dyed, printed, bleached, prepared in any other manner	5 "
Clothing, or articles of dress, custom, made to order, on excess of $600	5 "
Coal, per ton	5 "
Cement, lime and water	3 "
Confectionery	10 "
Cotton, manufactures of	3 "
Copper, manufactures of (when not ingots or pigs	5 "
Cotton fabrics, woven, knit, or felted, before dyed, printed, bleached, or prepared in any other manner	3 "
Diamonds, emeralds, and jewelry, on settings	5% "
Express business, on gross receipts	3 "
Ferry boats, on gross receipts	1½ "
Flax, manufactures of	3 "
Furs, manufactures of	3 "
Glass, manufactures of	3 "
Goat skins, curried, manufactured or finished	4 "
Gold, manufactures of	3 "
Gutta percha, manufactures of	3 "
Hemp, manufactures of	3 "
Hogs skins, tanned and dressed	4 "
Horse skins, "	4 "
Hops, conducting	3 "
Horn, manufactures of	3 "
Income, exceeding $600 per annum	3 "
Income, exceeding $10,000 per annum	5 "
Income, from property of citizens residing abroad	5 "
Income, interest on U. S. securities	1½ "
India rubber, manufacturers of	3 "
Iron, manufacturers of	3 "
Ivory, manufacturers of	3 "
Jute, manufacturers of	3 "
Kid skins, curried, manufactured or finished	4 "
Lead, manufacturers of	3 "
Leather, manufacturers of	3 "
Masts and spars	2 "
Manufactures not otherwise provided for	3 "
Marine engines	3 "
Morocco skins, curried, manufactured or finished	4 "
All manufactures of materials not otherwise provided for	3 "
Paints and painters' colors	5 "
Paper of all descriptions	3 "
Parasols and umbrellas	5 "
Pasteboard	3 "
Paper, manufacturers of	3 "
Pickles	5 "
Productions of stereotype, lithographers and engravers	5 "
Pins	5 "
Pianos from	$2 to $6
Pottery ware, manufactures of	3 "
Preserved fruits, in packages	5 "
Preserved meats, in packages	5 "
Preserved fish, in packages	5 "
Printed books and periodicals, except newspapers	5 "
Railroads, on gross receipts, passengers	2 "
Repairs of engines, cars, carriages and other articles, on increased value per cent	5 "
Repairs to ships, steamboats	2 "
Sails, tents, shades, awnings, and bags, of whatever materials made (see amendment of Excise Law, approved March 3, 1863)	5 "
Sheepskins curried, manufactured or finished	4 "
Ships, and all other vessels or water craft	2 "
Silk, manufactures of	3 "
Silver, manufactures of	3 "
Soda, and all other mineral waters for beverages	10 "
Steamboats, on gross receipts, passengers	2 "
Steam Engines, including locomotive and marine	3 "
Steel, manufactures of	3 "
Stone, dressed building, 3 cent.	3 "
Stones, grave, 3 cent.	5 "
Sugar refiners, on gross amount of sales (see amendment of Excise Law, approved March 3, 1863	1½ "
Telegraph companies	5 "
Tin, manufactures of	3 "
Varnish	5 "
Willow manufactures of	3 "
Wool, manufactures of	3 "
Wool, manufactures of	3 "
Worsted, manufactures of	3 "
Wool fabrics, woven, knit, or felted, before dyed, printed, bleached, or prepared in any other manner	3 "
Zinc, manufactures of	3 "

	Rate of tax.
Apothecaries	$ 10 00
Architects and civil engineers, (see amendment of Excise Law, approved March 3, 1863)	10 00
Auctioneers	20 00
Bankers, capital exceeding $50,000, $2,00 for every additional $1,000	
Brewers	50 00
Brewers of more than 500 bbls	50 00
Billiard rooms, each table	5 00
Bowling Alleys	5 00
Brokers, in money, stocks, &c	50 00
Brokers, commercial	50 00
Brokers, produce	10 00
Brokers, if annual sales or purchases exceed $25,000	50 00
Brokers, custom house	10 00
Brokers, land warrant	25 00
Brokers, cattle	10 00
Builders and contractors, (see amendment of Excise Law, approved March 3, 1863)	25 00
Butchers, (see amendment of Excise Law, approved March 3, 1863)	10 00
Butchers, (see amendment of Excise Law, approved March 3, 1863) Claim Agents	5 00
	10 00
Coal dealers	50 00
Confectioners	10 00
Dentists	10 00
Distillers of spirituous liquor	50 00
Distillers of spirituous liquor, less than 300 bbls	25 00
Distillers of Apples and peaches, less than 150 bbls	12 50
Distillers of apples and peaches, greater quantity, same as other distillers	10 00
Dealers in gift enterprizes	50 00
Eating houses	10 00
Exhibitions, not otherwise provided for	10 00
Foreign Intelligence office	10 00
Foreign Insurance agents	50 00
General Business not otherwise classified yielding more than $1,000	10 00
Horse dealers	10 00
Hotels renting for $2,000 or less	10 00
For every additional $100 rent	5 00
Steamers and vessels boarding passengers	25 00
Hotels, sixth class	15 00
Hotels, seventh class	10 00
Hotels, eighth class	5 00
Insurance agents	10 00
Jugglers	20 00
Lawyers	10 00
Livery stable keepers	10 00
Lottery ticket dealers	100 00
Miners employing men	10 00
Manufacturers	10 00
Patent agents	10 00
Pawnbrokers	50 00
Peddlers, first class	20 00
Peddlers, second class	15 00
Peddlers, third class	10 00
Peddlers, fourth class	5 00
Peddlers, who sell dry goods, original package	50 00
Peddlers, who peddle jewelry	20 00
Photographers, receipts not exceeding $500	10 00
Photographers, receipts not exceeding $1,000	15 00
Photographers, receipts over $1,000	25 00
Plumbers and gas fitters	10 00
Real estate agents	10 00
Rectifiers of more than 500 barrels, for each additional 500 barrels	25 00
Retail dealers	10 00
Retail dealers in liquor	20 00
Soap makers	10 00
Stallions and jacks	10 00
Surgeons	10 00
Tallow chandlers	10 00
Tobacconists	10 00
Wholesale dealers, annual sales exceeding $50,000, $1 for every additional	10 00
Wholesale dealers, annual sales not exceeding $100,000	50 00
Wholesale dealers, annual sales not exceeding $250,000	19 00
Wholesale dealers, annual sales not exceeding $500,000	200 00
Wholesale dealers, annual sales not exceeding $1,000,000	300 00
Wholesale dealers, annual sales not exceeding $2,000,000	500 00
Wholesale dealers, annual sales exceeding $2,000,000, $250 for every million in addition to $500.	
Wholesale dealers in liquor, annual sales not exceeding $50,000	25 00
Wholesale dealers in liquor, annual sales not exceeding $100,000	50 00
Wholesale dealers in liquor, annual sales not exceeding $250,000	100 00
Wholesale dealers in liquor, annual sales not exceeding 500,000	200 00
Wholesale dealers in liquor, annual sales notexceeding $1,000,000	300 00
Wholesale dealers in liquor, annual sales not exceeding $2,000,000	300 00
Wholesale dealers in liquor, annual sales not exceeding $2,000,000	5000 00
Wholesale dealers in liquor, annual sales exceeding $2,000,000, 250 for every million in addition to $500.	

	Rate of Tax.
Ale per barrel, 31 gallons	$ 1 00
Beer " "	1 00
Lager beer per barrel, 31 gallons	1 00
Porter " "	1 00
Billiard tables kept for use, each	20 00
Barytes, sulphate of, per 100 pounds	10
Carriages, &c., (see section 77, Excise Law)	1 90
Carriages, &c., (see section 77, Excise Law)	2 00
Carriages, &c, (see section 77, Excise Law)	5 00
Carriages, &c, (see section 77, Excise Law)	10 00
Cassis, ground, and all imitation per pound	01
Cattle slaughtered over 3 mo's old	20
Cattle slaughtered under 3 mo's old	05
Hogs slaughtered exceeding 100 pounds in weight	10
Sheep and lambs slaughtered	05
Cement of glue in liquid per gallon	25
Chocolate, per pound	0 01
Cigars, val. not over $10 per 1000	5 00
" " " " 20 " "	7 00
" " " " 40 " "	12 00
" " " " 75 " "	25 00
" " over 75 " "	40 00
Cocoa and Chocolate, prepared, per pound	01½
Coffee, ground, per pound	01
Cotton, raw, per pound	02
Confectionary, not exceeding 20 cents per pound in value, per pound	02
Confectionary, not exceeding 40 cents per pound in value, per pound	04
Coal, per ton	03½
Cloves, ground, and all imitations, per pound	01
Deerskins, dressed or smoked, per pound	02
Gelatine, solid state, per pound,	5 mills.
Ginger, ground, and all imitations, per pound	01
Gas, illuminating, per 1,000 feet,	25@30c.
Glue, liquid, per gallon	40
Glue, solid, per pound	01
Gold, silver, quicksilver, produced from mines, in coin or bullion	03
Gold leaf, per pack	18
Copper and lead, in ingots, higher bars and spelter and bars, per cent	03
Furs, manufactured, per cent	05
Gunpowder, (see section 75, Excise Law)	01
Gunpowder, (see section 75, Excise Law)	1¼
Gunpowder, (see section 75, Excise Law)	08
Iron, pig, per ton	1 00
Iron, blooms, slabs or loops, per ton, $1 50; an additional $1 50 if not previously taxed as pig iron.	
Iron, railroad, per ton	3 00
Iron, railroad, rolled, per ton	1 50
Iron, band, hoop and sheet, not thinner than No. 18, wire gauge, per ton	3 00
Iron, band, hoop, and sheet, thinner than No. 18, wire gauge, per ton	4 00
Iron, plate, not less than ¼ inch per ton	3 00
Iron, plate, less than ¼ inch thick, per ton	4 00
Iron, advanced beyond slabs, blooms, or loops, and not beyond bars or rods, per ton	3 00
Iron, cast, for bridges, buildings, &c., per ton	2 00
Iron castings, exceeding 10 lbs. in weight, per ton	3 00
Iron, cut nails and spikes, per ton	3 00
Iron, rivets, nuts, wrought railroad chairs, bolts and horseshoes, per ton	4 00
Iron, rivets, nuts, wrought railroad chairs, bolts and horseshoes, made from iron on which a duty has been paid, per ton	1 00
Iron, bars, nails, &c., made from iron on which a tax of $1 50 has been paid, per ton	1 00
Iron, hollow wares, ton 2,000 lbs	3 00
Lead, white, per 100 pounds	0 35
Leather, all finished or unfinished, ad valorem, per cent	0 05
Molasses of Sugar Cane, per cent	0 05
Mineral or medicinal waters per bottle containing not more than one quart	0 01
Mineral or medicinal waters, per bottle containing more than one quart	1 02
Mustard, ground, and all imitations, per lb	0 01
Oil, coal, illuminating, per gal	0 20
Oil, lard, per gallon	0 05
Oil, mustard seed, per gallon	0 05
Oil, linseed, per gallon	0 05
Oil, all animal and vegetable, not otherwise provided for, per gallon	0 05
Oil, coal, per gallon	0 10
Oils, coal, refined and distilled from coal exclusively, per gallon	12
Oils, essential	5 per cent
Passports	3 00
Pepper, ground, per pound	01
Pimento, ground, per pound	01
Plate, of gold, kept for use, per ounce	50
Plate, of silver, kept for use, exceeding 40 ounces, per ounce	05
Saleratus and bicarbonate of soda, per pound	5 mills.
Salt, per 100 pounds	08
Wood screws, per pound, ad valorem	5 per cent
Skins, goat, kid, sheep, horse, dog, hog or other, finished	5 per cent
Snuff, per pound	20
Soap, not above 5 cents per pound	2 mills.
Soap, above 5 cents per pound	01
Soap, fancy	05
Soap, soft, ad valorem	5 per cent
Starch, made of potatoes, per pound	0 02
Starch, made of corn and wheat per pound	0 03
Starch made of rice and other materials per pound	0 01
Steel, (see section 75 of Excise Law)	5 00
Steel, " " "	10 00
Steel, " " "	12 00
Stoves, per ton 2,000 pounds	1 50
Sugar, Brown per pound	0 01
Sugar, refined, per pound	0 02
Snuff and fine cut per pound	0 35
Tobacco, smoking, prepared with all the stems in	0 05
Tobacco, smoking, made exclusively of stems	0 10
Tobacco, not otherwise provided for per pound	0 25
Turpentine, spirits per gallon	0 20
Wine, made of grapes, per gallon	0 05
Wines, except manufactured from grapes, per gallon	0 25
Zinc, oxide of, per 100 pounds	0 35

The increased value of articles is deemed manufactures, and a tax of 6 per cent on the increased value.

The following articles are added to the list of exemptions: Laths, shooks, coke, paraffine, whale and coal oils, silver bullion for platers, and materials prepared for hoop skirts.

Auction sales, ¼ of one per cent.; Brokers sales, 50 cents.

On every hundred shares, where par value is one hundred dollars, or where par value exceeds one hundred dollars, fifty cents on each ten thousand dollars worth; where par value is fifty dollars, twenty-five cents on each hundred shares. For each sale of bullion, sterling exchange, or promissory notes or other securities not exceeding ten thousand dollars, fifty cents. For each additional ten thousand twenty-five cents. Evevy unlicensed seller fifty per cent. Gold watches kept for use, valued at or under one hundred dollars, one dollar; over one hundred dollars, two dollars.

Theatres, operas, circuses and museums, one per cent. on gross receipts. Incomes five per cent. upon excess of over six hundred dollars, two and a half only on incomes.

Bank deposits unchanged, but made to include Savings' Banks and bank capital, one quarter of one per cent. semi-annually, except on capital invested in Government bonds; distillers, two per cent.; on gross receipts, derived from United States securities; all income taxes cease after the year 1870; dividends of banks, trust companies, insurance companies and savings companies, five per cent.; railroad bonds, five per cent.; canal, navigation and turnpike companies, five per cent. on bonds, and five per cent. on dividends; Government salaries above six hundred dollars, five per cent.; legacies, from one to six dollars on each hundred dollars, according to existing classification; succession to real estate, same scale as legacies; distilled spirits, after First of July prior to the first of January, one dollar per gallon; after the first of January, one dollar and twenty-five cents per gallon. In Stamp Duties the following changes are made in existing rates; agreements or contracts, if more than one written on one sheet of paper, five cents; for each agreement or contract leases, where rent is three hundred dollars, or less, fifty cents; exceeding three hundred dollars, fifty cents; for each additional two hundred dollars, mortgages and assignment of mortgages the same as conveyance; in existing law, probate of will, one dollar; for estate not exceeding two thousand dollars in value, fifty cents; for each additional thousand dollars receipts for money or delivery of property two cents; friction matches, one cent per package not exceeding five cents in value, and one cent for every additional five cents in value; photographs, daguerreotypes, &c., from two to five cents each, according to value; playing cards, from two to ten cents each, according to value. Allowance and drawback on articles exported does not extend to refined coal oil, naptha, benzine, benzole, distilled spirits, manufactured tobacco, snuff or cigars. The twenty million direct tax on the States is revised, and the day for assessment and collection for the present year is fixed on the first day of June.

FROM CAIRO.

Forrest Captures Fort Pillow.

MASSACRE OF 400 UNION PRISONERS

Indiscriminate Butchery of both Whites and Blacks.

PLUCK AND VALOR OF UNION SOLDIERS

Wounded Soldiers, Women and Children Slaughtered.

REBELS REPORTED TO BE MOVING ON MEMPHIS.

The intelligence received at Cairo, April 14th, furnishes another sad chapter in the history of this war. It appears that on Tuesday morning, Forrest, with some men, attacked Fort Pillow. Soon after the attack, Forrest sent a flag of truce, demanding the surrender of the fort and garrison, meanwhile disposing his force so as to gain advantage. Major Booth, of the 13th Tennessee Cavalry, was in command of the fort, with four hundred of that regiment, and two hundred of the 1st battalion of the 6th United States Heavy Artillery, formerly the 1st Alabama Cavalry (colored). The flag of truce was refused, and the fighting was resumed. Afterwards a second flag came in, which was also refused. Both flags gave the rebels advantages in gaining new positions. The battle was kept up until three o'clock p. m., when Maj. Booth being killed, Maj. Bradford took command of the rebels, who now came in swarms, overpowered our troops, compelling their surrender. Immediately upon the surrender ensued a scene entirely baffles description. Up to that time comparatively few of our men were killed; but insatiate as fiends, blood-thirsty as devils incarnate, the Confederates commenced *indiscriminate butchery of whites and blacks, including those of both colors previously wounded.* The black soldiers, becoming demoralized rushd to the rear of the white officers. They having thrown down their arms both white and black were bayonetted, shot or sabred. Even dead bodies were horribly mutilated, and children seven and eight years of age, and several negro women, were killed in cold blood. Soldiers unable to speak from wounds were shot dead and their bodies cast over the banks into the river. Dead and wounded negroes were piled in heaps and burned, and several citizens who joined our forces for protection were killed or wounded.

Out of the garrison of 600, only 200 remained alive. Among our dead officers are Captain Bradford, Lieutenants Barr, Ackerstrom, Wilson, Reval and Major Booth, all of the 13th Tennessee cavalry. Captain Poston, Lieut. Lyon, of the 13th Tennessee, and Captain Young, of the 24th Missouri, acting provost marshal, were taken prisoners. Major Bradford also was captured; but he is said to have escaped. It is feared, however, that he has been killed. The steamer Platte Valley came up about half past three and was hailed by the rebels under a flag of truce. Men were sent ashore to bury the dead and take aboard such wounded as the rebels had allowed to live. Fifty-seven were taken on board, including seven of eight colored. Eight died on the way up. The steamer arrived here this evening, and was immediately sent to the Mound City Hospital to discharge her suffering cargo. Among the wounded officers of colored troops are Captain Porter, and Lieutenants Sibbarts and Lemming. Six guns were captured by the rebels and carried off, including two 10-pounder Parrots and two twelve-pounder howitzers. A large amount of stores was destroyed or carried away. The intentions of the rebels seemed to be to evacuate the place, and move on towards Memphis.

A Raid for Plunder on Paducah.

THE REBELS SHELLED OUT OF THE CITY.

The Butchery at Fort Pillow.

FOREST WITHDRAWN TO BROWNSVILLE

Five Negroes Buried Alive and Dig Out.

All Honor to the Officers of the Platte Valley.

CAIRO, April 15th.—No boats are allowed to leave here for points below Columbus since the first news of the Fort Pillow affair. The attack on Paducah yesterday proved to be a mere raid for plunder, made by a couple hundred men, who were shelled out by the Fort and gunboats. After occupying a portion of the city, in squads, about an hour, they left, taking away a number of horses and considerable plunder, leaving behind a half dozen killed and wounded. There was no one hurt on our side.

Several guns were captured by Forrest at Fort Pillow, but were spiked before falling into his hands. Others were turned upon the gunboat No. 7, which, from the exhaustion of her ammunition, having fired some 300 rounds, was compelled to withdraw. Although only tin clad, she received but slight injury.

General Lee arrived and assumed command beginning of the battle, previous to which Chalmers directed movements. Forrest, with the main force retired after the fight to Brownsville, taking with him the captured funds. While on the steamer Platte Valley in charge of a flag of truce taking on wounded rebel officers, among them Chalmers went on board, and some of our officers showed them great deference, drinking with them and showing them other marks of courtesy. Prominent among them is said to have been Capt. Woodruff, 113th Illinois Infantry.

Two negro soldiers who were wounded at Fort Pillow were buried by the rebels, but who had afterwards worked themselves out of the grave, were among those brought up on the Platte Valley and are now in hospital at Mound City. The officers of the Platte Valley recives great credit from the military authorities for landing at Fort Pillow at an imminent risk, and taking our wounded, and also for the kind and humane treatment manifested towards them on the way up in regard to doing everything they possibly could to render aid and relief to their sufferings.

Three other negroes were buried alive by the rebels at Fort Pillow, making five in all. All were wounded but one; he was forced to help dig the pits, and was thrown in and covered up. Chalmers said to a Federal officer on Platte Valley, that it was their intention to show no mercy to home-made Yankees, (meaning Southerners) serving in the Union army, and negroes; but genuine Yankees would be treated as prisoners of war.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Ten-Forty Loan.

IMMENSE CUSTOM RECEIPTS.

The Closing Quotations of Gold.

NEW YORK, April 15.

The subscriptions to the 10-40 loan at the First National Bank to-day amounted to $725,000.

The receipts at the Custom House were 1,057,000 being the largest ever known, and including $1,040,000 in gold certificates.

Gold, after selling at 172½, rallied to 175, and closed at 174¼.

New York Market.

NEW York, April 15.

COTTON dull and declined 2 cents. Sales of 900 bales at 80c.

FLOUR is quiet. Sales of 1000 bbls at 15@25c decline; State, $7,00@7,75; Ohio, $8,40@8,60; Southern $8,30@8,50.

WHEAT dull and has declined 2 to 4c; quotations nominal. Sales of 7000 bush; 200 White Michigan at an outside price.

CORN—Dull and declined 2c. 7,000 bush sold at $1 34.

PORK—Heavy at 27c for Mess.

LARD—Heavy at 14¼c.

WHISKY—Heavy at $1 19@1 20—closing at the former;

BEEF—Buoyant. Repacked Chicago ot 16@18c per barrel.

SUGAR—Firm at 18¼c.

COFFEE—Firm. Sales of 1,000 bags at 45c.

MOLASSES—Dull. New Orleans at $1 03@1 03½.

NAVAL STORES dull.

LINSEED OIL—Firmer. Sales of 65,000 gallons at 62½@66c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged. Crude 41@42c; Refined, in bond, 56c.

FREIGHTS—Dull and heavy.

New York Stock Report.

NEW YORK, April 15.

Gold has sold at 172½, but is now 175.

Chicago & R. I.	131	Galena & Chicago	143½
Cumberl'd pref.	84	Mich Cent.	136
Ill. Cent. scrip	148¼	Harlem	190
Mich. Southern	112¾	Cleve & Pitts	129
M S guar.	150¼	Pitts & Ft W	144¾
N Y Cent.	141¾	Toledo & Wabash.	74
Reading	159¾	Chic & Western	63
Hudson River	151	1 year cert.	96
Erie	123¾	5-20 Coupons	112¾
Cleve & Toledo	149¼	Coupons, 1881	116

FROM HARRISBURG.

McKEE'S ROCKS FERRY BILL.

Appropriation Bill Passed Finally.

A Personal Explanation.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

HARRISBURG, April 15, 1864.

SENATE.—The following bills were reported: A supplement to the Winslow Colliery and White Deer Improvement Company; one to charter the American Life Insurance and Transit Insurance Company; one relative to the Greenwood Cemetery; a supplement to the law relative to brokers and private bankers; one chartering the McKees Rocks Ferry Company; Wilson's bill proposing that the State assume the payment of volunteer bounties was discussed during the entire session, nearly all the Senators participating.

HOUSE.—The House resumed the consideration of the Appropriation bill, after a personal explanation of a bitter character between Mr. Meyers, of Bedford, and Mr. Watson, of Philadelphia. A supplement to the Fayette County railroad, empowering the construction of a road from Uniontown to Greensburg, was passed finally. The Appropriation bill passed finally.

FROM NEW ORLEANS

Free State Convention Organized

THE MEMBERS TAKE THE "IRON-CLAD OATH."

French Occupation of Matamoras.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The steamer George Washington arrived at this port this afternoon, bringing New Orleans papers of the 9th inst., containing one days' later news.

The reported sinking of the rebel steamer Tennessee in Mobile Bay was unfounded.

A fire occurred in New Orleans on the night of the 8th. The stores of E. A. Yorke, Paisely & Williams and A. F. Cochrane were burned. The loss amounted to several thousand dollars.

The Free State Convention had completed its organization. It had voted 96 to 71 that the members shall take the iron clad oath of December 8th, 1863—that is, the oath prescribed by the President's amnesty proclamation.

Cotton was firmer. Middling, 72@73. Sugar and Molasses slightly higher.

The ship E. Z., from Philadelphia, bark Pawnee, from Philadelphia, Conqueror, from Boston, brig Ida M. Conery, from Philadelphia, schooner Emeline McLean, from Philadelphia, and Walter Raleigh, from New York, arrived at New Orleans on the 8th.

The New Orleans *Bee*, of the 7th inst., says that the French occupied Matamoras without a blow, and that two regiments had been landed and all communication with the interior was, for the time being, interrupted.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Rebels Retreating from East Kentucky.

Guerrillas Operating.

LOUISVILLE, April 15.—Headquarters are advised of a dispatch from Col. Gallup, received at Lexington, that the rebels are in full retreat from East Kentucky. The late attacking force was near Paincsville and numbered about one thousand. Col. True is pushing forward from Mount Sterling in the direction of Pound Gap to intercept them. No fears are entertained of the result of this incursion. A small band of Bennett's guerrillas is reported to have gone from Harlansville to Harford, and there robbed the People's Bank and several stores. Rumors also prevail of about twenty-five guerrillas within five miles of Shelbyville.

FROM KNOXVILLE.

THE EAST TENNESSEE CONVENTION

A Barren Movement.

KNOXVILLE, April 15.—The Knoxville Convention met on the second day, Wednesday, pursuant to adjournment. There was much talking with no result. On the third day, Thursday, ditto, ditto. On the fourth day, Friday, they resumed the business of the preceding day. Finally, at about half past three o'clock, on motion of Mr. Milligan, of Greene, the Convention adjourned *sine die*—the delegates evidently being well satisfied of their inability to determine for themselves the great questions affecting the welfare of the people of East Tennessee.

JOHN M. FLEMING, Secretary.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Successful Expedition in Virginia.

A LARGE SEIZURE OF TOBACCO.

BALTIMORE, April 15.—The *American* has a letter from Point Lookout which says that General Hinks, who is commanding that post had returned on Thursday from an expedition across the Potomac into Virginia, having captured fifty thousand dollars worth of tobacco on the way from Richmond to Baltimore by a gang of blockade runners.

XXVIIIth CONGRESS---FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE—WASHINGTON, April 15, 1864.

Territorial Government for Montana.

Mr. Williamson, of Iowa, again asked, but failed to obtain, consent to offer a resolution providing for the holding of night sessions for the transaction of business.

Mr. Beaman, of Michigan, from the Conference Committee on the disagreeing amendment to the bill providing a territorial government for Montana, made a report recommending a concurrence in the Senate amendment striking out the qualification of being white for voters, and substituting every male citizen of the United States and those who have declared their intention of becoming such.

The question was taken on Mr. Webster's instructions, and agreed to—yeas, 75; nays, 77.

Beaman's motion for another committee of conference was adopted with the instructions as above.

Mr. Alley, Mass., from the committee on post offices and post roads, reported a bill authorizing the establishment of an Ocean Mail Steamship service, between the United States and Brazil.

Mr. Stevens moved the bill be laid upon the table. Disagreed to by 30 against 57. The bill then passed. It authorises the Post Master General to unite with the Post Office Department of Brazil in establishing direct mail communication between the two countries by means of a regular monthly line of first-class sea-going steamers, not less than 20,000 tons each, of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips per annum; between the United States, at a point north of the Potomac river, and Rio Janeiro, touching at St. Thomas, in the West Indies, at Bohea and Penambuco, providing that the expense to the United States shall not exceed $200,000 per annum. The Post Master General is authorized to advertise for proposals for such service, for sixty days in one or more newspapers in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and such contract to go into effect on or before the 1st of September, 1865.

Mr. Alley, from the Committee on Post offices and Post Roads, reported a bill compelling all railroad corporations to carry the mails for such compensation as may be provided by law. The bill was passed.

Mr. Alley called up a bill to establish a postal money order system, which was passed. No order is to be issued for less than one hundred dollars nor more than thirty dollars.

Mr. Rollins, of New Hampshire, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, reported a resolution authorizing the Speaker to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms for the arrest of John H. Donahue, of New York, who has refused to appear and testify in relation to the affairs of the New York Custom House. The resolution was passed.

Execution of a Murderer.

DAYTON, April 15.—John W. Dobbins, convicted of the murder of George Lindesmith a year ago, was hung in the county jail yard at half past one o'clock to-day.

**Terrible Explosion on

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copy ing old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., o any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, 2d and 3d stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photoaraphs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular *carte de visite* to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1864.

Publication Office, No. 76 Fifth Street, Opposite Postoffice.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

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Terms of the Commercial.

DAILY COMMERCIAL.

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Mail subscribers (311 issues) $8.00

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

Per year (52 issues) $1.50
In Clubs of 20 ..... 1.00
Payable in advance.

Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

Removal of the Commercial Office.

The office of the DAILY COMMERCIAL has been removed to the adjoining building, No. 76 Fifth street, directly opposite Postoffice. The Counting Room is on the first floor, where all business matters will be transacted.

Thunder all around the Heavens.

The report that LONGSTREET has reached Richmond with a large part of the force he had lately under him in East Tennessee, appears to be trustworthy. It is probable that this does not conflict with Gen. GRANT's expectations. While Gen. LEE's army will be re-inforced, the retreat of LONGSTREET will timely re-inforce SHERMAN at Chattanooga, with a share, at least, of the considerable force detained in East Tennessee for the defense of that quarter. That force will now join THOMAS at Chattanooga, or operate wherever else it can be used to the best advantage.

Practically, therefore, this strengthening of LEE is at the expense of JOHNSTON, whose great work is to protect Atlanta by resisting the advance of SHERMAN.

It is unquestionably a part of the Lieutenant General's plan to have SHERMAN move simultaneously with the Army of the Potomac and the co-operating columns; and we think that Mobile will be threatened at the same time; so that there will be thundering all around the heavens.

No well-informed person can have much doubt what are the general features of General GRANT's plan. The statement that co-operating columns will move under Gen. SMITH from Fortress Monroe, and Gen. BURNSIDE from Newbern, is strictly in accordance with what was said in these columns some time since, and in conformity with the known views of Gen. GRANT before he came East. It is not difficult to perceive that the preparations for the campaign are on a stupendous scale, the like of which, probably, the world has never seen; and that Gen. GRANT is gathering up and will bring into use "all means to crush" so much of the Rebellion as is represented by Gen. LEE's army.

As early as December last, Gen. GRANT made known his views to the Government in favor of the co-operation, so far as practicable, of all the federal forces, in accordance with a comprehensive plan, and, so far as possible, under the direction of one mind. In the progress of events, he has been placed in a position to carry into effect these views, though when they were expressed, probably nothing was farther from his expectation. The country has the advantage of having the ponderous machinery about to be put in motion, directed by the mind that conceived the purpose, and guided by the hand that has proved itself capable of the task.

The Massacre of Fort Pillow.

The details of the massacre of the garrison of Fort Pillow, after having surrendered at the end of several hours' hard fighting, will be found in our columns this morning. We do not recall to mind another instance equalling it in ferocity and the manifestation of those devilish qualities which the mind associates only with beings on whom no ray of Christianity or civilization has ever shone. One thousand officers and men, after surrendering themselves prisoners of war, are said to have been inhumanly butchered. Although during the war instances of ferocity have occurred, nothing approaching this has stained the record. The mind recoils from contemplating the scene itself, and the terrible retribution it will provoke. For the taking of those four hundred, thousands of rebel lives will be required—and the debt will be paid. With the principle of "no quarter" inaugurated, the weaker party must inevitably go down. Although we do not expect or wish to see this principle recognized, it is not in the nature of the case possible that the spirit of retaliation will not be aroused; and when once aroused, no one can tell what will be the limit. Everywhere the rebels are on the defensive and hard pressed. This butchering of Federal troops will nerve half a million of uplifted arms to strike all the harder. Nor will the blow be stayed till every man has taken his share of the satisfaction he will feel it his right to take, till he has done what he will have sworn to do to avenge the fate of his fellows in Fort Pillow.

To this the massacre will lead. Although the spirit and teachings of Christianity pronounce against it, it accords with the times in which we live, that men in arms should be moved by sanguinary impulses, rather than listen to the sweet accents of gentle humanity. During the Texan revolution the defenders of Bexar fought till but six of their number remained alive. These six, one of whom was Col. CROCKETT, surrendered on the promise of protection, but being taken before SANTA ANNA they were by his orders instantly cut to pieces. Their remains were burned in the center of the Alamo, by which name the fort was called by the Mexicans. This brutality aroused a fire in the hearts of the Texans, which resulted in the battle of San Jacinto, the defeat of the Mexican army, and the capture of SANTA ANNA himself. It is recorded that at this battle the Texans with the battle-cry of "Remember the Alamo" carried all before them.

Remember Fort Pillow! will be the future battle-cry of many a battle, where terrible revenge will be taken.

By the article which we reproduce elsewhere in this paper from the *The New Nation*, the new Fremont paper in New York, it very plainly appears that the FREMONT men will have nothing to do with the republican national convention at Baltimore, and that they will not support Mr. LINCOLN if he shall be the nominee of that convention. On the contrary, they will have a convention of their own and nominate their own candidate. It need not be denied in any quarter that this movement by these men is formidable.—*Chicago Times.*

The *Times* is a copperhead sheet of the maximum grade. It would prefer to-day to support JEFF. DAVIS for President and VALLANDIGHAM for Vice-President, to any other ticket. Like the rebel member of Congress who saw the only "chance" for the rebellion in "some slight success" over the Union arms, which would be the moment for the friends of the rebellion to "combine," it is jolly at even its own fiction.

General FREMONT has many friends and supporters, but we doubt whether any real or judicious friend of his will recognise the *New Nation* as an "organ." We can see a thousand reasons why it should have the support and approbation of the Copperheads, and an extensive circulation in the South, to one why any true Union man or sincere friend of FREMONT should give it his countenance.

OUR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.—A new treaty has been negotiated by Minister PRUYN with Japan, by which commercial facilities are enlarged. It provides that the articles used in the preparation and packing of teas shall be free of duty; that the following articles shall be admitted at the reduced duty of five per cent. Machines and machinery, drugs and medicines except opium), iron, in pigs or bars; sheet iron and iron wire, tin plates, white sugars, in loaves or crushed; glass and glassware, clocks and watches, watch chains, wines, malt and spirituous liquors; and that the citizens of the United States importing or exporting goods shall always pay the duty fixed thereon, whether such goods are intended for their own use or not.

There were thirty-four deaths among the rebel prisoners at Rock Island last week, sixteen of which were from small pox. This disease is gradually disappearing. During the past week ten of the prisoners were released on taking the oath of allegiance, by direction of the President.

Flax the Natural Substitute for Cotton

The diminished supply, and the future uncertainty of the cotton crop, has again started the inquiry, IS THERE NOT A SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON? The vast quantities of the staple which manufacturers, when in full work, require in Europe as well as America, is almost incalculable.

Many attempts have been made in India, in Egypt, in the south of Europe, in the East India Islands, in Brazil, in the Isles of the Pacific, in Australia, and in the interior of Africa, to grow cotton. As yet the particular soil and the peculiar climate which are essential to the culture of the best cotton is confined to the South. In this sense cotton still remains enthroned there. With all the labor and capital expended in various countries, the British manufacturers have been unable to obtain an article with such a fibre as is best adapted for their purposes. Is it not time to go back to flax, the staple which was superceded by cotton itself? It grows on most soils. It does not require extra or special manuring. Its fibre and its seeds are valuable—the first providing the best material for making linen, and the latter yielding meal, oil, and oil-cake; the latter being the very best food for cattle. In this country the cultivation of flax is not carried on as it should be. In Virginia and Georgia, New York and New Jersey, more than a century ago, it was largely encouraged. In Pennsylvania, a number of the Pittsburgh Cotton Works offered liberal inducements to farmers to sow flax, stipulating to receive all that was offered them at paying prices. The greatest quantities are grown in Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio, but all the Western States, with their rich virgin soil, are adapted to this useful crop. All the linens consumed in this country should be made in it, from flax grown and prepared here. A sum of $20,000,000 now sent to foreign countries for their various manufactories of flax would remain to encourage and reward American enterprise and industry. The cultivation of flax has built up much of the prosperity of Belgium and Holland, and has literally made the north of Ireland what it is—a hive of prosperous industry.

At a recent agricultural meeting in Dublin it was stated that flax-growing was extending to the west and south of Ireland, and that the value of flax converted into linen fabric in the north of Ireland was not less than seven millions annually ($35,000,000), whereof the province of Ulster produced four millions' ($20,000,000) worth of faw material.

An intelligent and experienced agriculturalist, Mr. GEORGE BOLSTER, who occupied a large farm not far from the city of Cork, sowed English and Riga seed on two acres of land about the middle of April, and by the end of July the plant was ready for pulling. It had been carefully attended to during its growth, and was in excellent condition. A considerable difference was, however, noticeable between the plant grown from the English seed and that grown from the Riga. The latter was much longer and cleaner, and yielded a better fibre when steeped and put through the mill. The flax was put through its various processes with as much steady care and watching as if it had been produced in Brabant, Hainault, or Flanders.

The total money value of the crop, estimated in the most careful manner and by the most moderate standard, was therefore £62 8s. After deducting expenses for seed, &c., we have left the astonishingly large sum of £42 8s. (or $212), the profit on two acres of land. Contrasting this profit—which is no fiction of a fertile imagination, but a thing which has been actually made—with the profit to be derived from an oat crop, we really wonder how any one could be so blind to his own and his neighbors' interest as to oppose the cultivation of flax.

It has been found that the flax crop did not exhaust the soil more than oats would have done. The flax occupied the land only three and a half months, making way at once for a crop of cabbage and rape, so that besides a profit of $105 per acre on the flax, he would have the profit of a second paying crop. The flax came in between the hay and grain harvest thus enabling continuous employment to be given to the laboring population. This year, Mr. BOLSTER will have ten acres under flax. Perhaps he may never produce anything like that fine flax, used in making Brussel lace, which sells at from $500 to $900 a ton (more than the value of the land that grew it), but when his first experiment yields him $105 per acre, instead of $22 50, which a cereal crop would yield, he has done a great deal.

Is not the example of Mr. BOLSTER worthy of consideration and emulation by our Pennsylvania farmers? A net profit of $105 per acre, with use of land for other crops, is certainly a very satisfactory profit.

Maximilian, the "Emperor of Mexico."

The titular Emperor of Mexico is regarded as an object of legitimate speculation and curiosity, both in this country and in Europe. A few particulars respecting him may prove interesting to refresh the memory of the reader. He is, as is generally known, the next brother of the King of Austria, and is now in his thirty-third year. He has been bred a sailor, and has seen a good deal of the world of waters—at least, for an Austrian Archduke.

In his early years, he sailed about the Mediterranean, and visited all the adjacent countries, Greece, Italy, Morocco, French Algeria, Spain, Portugal, with great zeal and alacrity. At the age of twenty-two he was placed at the head of what is termed by courtesy the Austrian Marine, and with a squadron visited the coasts of Syria and Palestine. He went also to the Red Sea and took great interest in the works of the Suez Canal, which were then just beginning. In all this he showed himself a man of popular manners and active habits, desirous of emancipating himself from the fetters of worn-out and obsolete habits and the narrow-minded principles and punctilios of his race and family. It is related of him that when at Trieste, in 1852, he heard by telegraph of the elevation of Napoleon to the imperial throne, he immediately assembled all the foreign consuls there at a sort of banquet, placing the French consul at his right hand and proposing the health of Napoleon III, before he had been recognized by a single European sovereign! Perhaps the above incident has not been without effect upon his present fortunes.

In 1850 he came to Paris and spent a fortnight with the Emperor at St. Cloud, very probably confiding to him how much he was "bored" at home, and how glad he would be to change his position for another and more adventurous sphere of action. With this opportunity his imperial friend has certainly now provided him to his heart's content. But the grand epoch of the Arch Duke's past life was his Governorship of Lombardy and Venice. He made himself so "popular," among the Italians that he soon became unpopular," and perhaps suspected, at Vienna, and was removed from his post. He used to walk about the streets of Milan and Venice quite alone, during the fetes and among the crowds, and would never allow the police to be on the watch.

One day, at Venice, when the Italian nobles had plotted to make a hostile demonstration against him on the Plaza St. Marco, he discomfited and quite converted them to his side by tucking his wife under his arm and strolling among them unattended and on foot with a courage and freshness that disarmed every one. Another time, just after Orsini's attempt at Paris, his life was said to be also threatened, and his friends begged him not to expose himself. But he immediately ordered his carriage to go the theatre, taking with him Count Stroubole, to whom he said, laughing: "If I am to be blown up, it shall at least be in good company."

FROM NEW ORLEANS.—The steamer Continental arrived at New York April 15th, from New Orleans on the 8th inst. Advices from Alexandria to the 5th report that Gen. Banks and his staff proceeded up the river to Grand Ecore. All was quiet at Alexandria, and ample precautions had been taken against a surprise by the enemy. The heavy iron-clads had dropped down to Fort De Russey. There was still sufficient water for the gunboats and transports to cross the falls. The streets of Alexandria were barricaded, in case of raids being made by the rebels.

Advices from Texas state Gen. Dana has been relieved from the command of the troops at Pass Carallo, at his own request, and been succeeded by Gen. Warren. There is no prospect of any immediate movement, either on the coast or from Brownsville. Advices from Matamoras report no French or Franco-Mexican force there, nor known to be near there.

General Asboth was in command at Pensacola. The enemy were concentrating a heavy force at Pollard, Alabama, to operate on the line of the Railroad from Pensacola to Montgomery. The most terrible persecutions were inflicted on people who tried to evade the conscription. Men, women and children were concealed in the swamps, and numbers died of starvation. The reports of a rebel attack on Alexandria are untrue.

Cotton at New Orleans is in reduced supply, and the prices are firm; middling 72 cts. Sugar and Molasses are dull.

PROGRESS OF THE COUNTRY.—The immense growth of the United States in wealth and power is illustrated in the increase of expenditures. During the eight years of Gen. Washington's Administration the average annual expenditure was about eight and a half millions of dollars, which is two and a half millions less than the revenue of the Post Office Department of the present day; several millions less than the annual receipts or expenditures of the city of New York, and only equal to four days' expenditure during the present war. The annual receipts from customs—there was no internal tax—averaged less than five and a half millions, and the residue was made up from loans. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856, the revenue from customs was $64,022,893. The earlier tariffs imposed very light duties, and, strange to say, Calhoun was one of the first advocates of protective tariffs, with a view to fostering domestic industry.

The tonnage of the United States has increased from 200,000 in 1789, to about 5,000,000, and the population from 3,929,827, in 1790, to 31,443,321.

The steamer Corica arrived at New York on the 15th, from Havana on the 9th and Nassau on the 11th. The schooner Petre at Nassau, from Charleston, reports the loss of the steamer Jura from Wilmington for Nassau. She broke in two and nearly all on board were drowned. Prince Charles Bonaparte, cousin of the Emperor, has arrived at Martinique en route to Mexico with the regiment, in which he was captain.

General Intelligence.

In a recent speech in the House, Mr. HOOPER presented a list of twenty-five banks, principally located in New York and Pennsylvania, which, according to the latest returns, exhibited the following proportion of circulation to capital:

Capital	$1,932,063
Circulation	5,998,098

The gold operators in New York have invented a new dodge. A crowd of speculators anxious to profit by the necessities of the merchants and the government, have taken possession of the passage-way leading to the desk where the gold certificates are delivered for the payment of customs. These shysters are ostensibly applicants for certificates, but they are therein, *quere*, simply to compel *bona fide* applicants to give them a bonus for their turn in the line. Many an importer, anxious to save time (which is money,) has submitted to the imposture, and the submission has but had the effect to increase the impostors. The whole thing has become so insufferable a nuisance, that the police were instructed this morning to admit no person within the door leading to the passage way who could not prove that he was there on legitimate business. This precaution has served to diminish the evil, but not to cure it entirely, for the artful dodgers in many cases have managed to deceive the police by presenting bogus applications, or by shaking greenbacks in their faces, said greenbacks being considered presumptive proof of the holder's intention to purchase gold certificates. In some cases $20, $25, and even as high as $50 has been paid by the importers to these scamps for a place near the window, and hence the "dodge" is become almost as profitable, if not interfered with, as dabbling in stocks.

The throng of legitimate purchasers, even without these interlopers, is inconveniently great. There could not have been fewer than six hundred "waiting their turn," between 12 and 1 o'clock, and in the general anxiety, therefore, it is not to be wondered at that collisions with the police were unpleasantly frequent. The whole scene, indeed, was one, the like of which has never before been witnessed in New York.

The demand for diamonds in the principal cities, has increased until it assumes nearly the dimensions of a mania. Three months ago diamonds were bringing prices beyond the figure that dealers supposed they would ever reach. They are at this moment higher than was ever before known in this country. There are two gentlemen in Philadelphia who are brokers in diamonds, with large orders on hand that cannot be filled, willing less than rates which they themselves acknowledge to be exorbitant. A gentleman has just had six diamonds, set in a brooch, for which he paid $1,150. He sold the identical gems five years before at a good profit, for $700. A great many people are buying diamonds—or rather have been doing so—as an investment. The Philadelphia *Gazette* was shown by a diamond broker, orders for the purchase of diamonds to a very large sum, which the said broker was unable to fill at anything comparable to a reasonable price. During the Crimean war diamonds were lower in this country in price than at any time since 1812. They are higher now than they ever were.

The alleged petroleum discovery in Michigan, it is now said, turns out to be a sell. The Jackson *Eagle*, alluding to the matter says:

"A gentleman of reliability and standing informs us that a friend of his who has much experience among the oil districts of Pennsylvania, and is, moreover, a man of thorough scientific attainments, has just completed a personal investigation of the Albion oil wells, and unhesitatingly pronounces them to be a shallow humbug, got up probably for speculating purposes. He states that the fluid which is got from the wells or springs, is not in a crude state, but the refined article!"

There were 411,613 mulatto slaves in the South in 1860, of whom 69,979 were in Virginia; 43,281 in Kentucky, and 36,900 in Georgia. These numbers are considerably beyond the legitimate proportion of those States. There were also 178,739 free mulattoes in the United States in 1860, of whom 100,770 belonged to the South, and 69,969 to the free States. Of the free mulattoes Virginia contained 28,485, which number, added to her slave mulattoes, makes a total of miscegenated population of 93,824. Her mulatto slaves alone exceeded the total number of mulattoes in the free States. The whole number of mulattoes, slave and free, in the Union, in 1860, was 588,352, of whom 69,969 belonged to the free States, and 518,383 to the slave States—a number greater than the combined white population of Arkansas, Delaware and Florida, greater than the white population of Maryland—almost twice as great as that of South Carolina, and twice as great as the combined population of Delaware and Flotida. The mulatto population of Virginia alone exceeds the number of whites in Delaware or Florida.

THE REMAINS OF HENRY CLAY—after an interment of twelve years—were removed last week, upon the death of his wife, and placed side by side with hers, beneath the beautiful monument erected to his memory, in the Lexington, Ky., Cemetery. The wreath of *immortelles* placed upon his coffin by his friend—the gifted poetess, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens—prior to the removal of the remains from Washington, were found to be in an almost perfect state of preservation, being but little faded, while a gold ring, bearing the initials "J. W.," which rested near the wreath, was as bright as though just from a jeweler's shop.

Richmond papers of the 8th contain no news of account. General Wheeler is reported to have had a sharp brush with a body of Yankee cavalry on the 31st of March, near Ringgold, driving the enemy back. The *Sentinel* reports that $196,883,000 of the rebel debt has been funded and taken up by the different States, while a large portion of the Confederacy is unheard from. The same paper estimates the total amount taken at $250,000,000.

Col. Pratt, commanding at Fort Donelson, telegraphs to Louisville, April 16th, that he is informed that Paducah has been attacked and the town is full of rebels.

Remarkable Death by Lightning—Danger of Defective Rods.

The death of George W. Spitler, of Renssalaer, Indiana, by lightning, on the morning of the 17th instant, was one of the most peculiar instances of the kind on record. The house is situated about one mile from the town, on a considerable sand ridge, in a grove of tall timber, and is two and a half stories high, protected by a lightning rod, the first three sections of which are octagonal copper; the balance in rod iron. The most reasonable theory is, that the copper received a greater charge than the iron could carry off. The consequence was, that a portion of the electric fluid was diverted from the copper to the house, entering the roof some little distance from the rod. It passed down into the apartments of the dwelling, meandering its way through some four or five rooms, severely shocking several persons that were asleep in them, as it passed, and entered the room of the deceased, which is on the first floor, where he was in bed with his wife. It passed up the foot post of his bed through his body, and down the head post, instantly killing the deceased, and shivering it as it passed; then through the floor to the ground. His wife who was awake at the time, was unconscious that her husband was struck, and felt the shock in her foot, in which she was afflicted with rheumatism, but perhaps less than at any moment before, and changed his position in bed. She had been up but a moment before and closed the door. The deceased had changed his position to the back part of the bed, to enable her to get in without inconvenience. He lay quietly. Death had done its work so suddenly as not to disturb a muscle. The bedroom was lighted for a moment by the flash, and as above stated, Mrs. S. felt a slight shock in her left foot. Little dreaming that her husband lay a corpse at her side, she quietly remarked: "That shocked my foot." There was no response. The remark was repeated, but still no reply; when, placing her hand upon him, the dread truth flashed upon her mind. An examination of the body disclosed no marks save a slight discoloration of the skin in a straight line from the foot to the head. There was no distortion of the features—all placid as though asleep.

SKEEZICKS.—The coincidence of some remarks by Mr. McDougal in the Senate on Friday, says the Boston *Advertiser*, with the four-weeks-meditated harangue of Mr. Long on the same day, puts the *Transcript* in mind of a definition given in Bartlett's Dictionary of Americanism under the head of "*skeezicks*." "Whether the Mr. Long there referred to is the same gentleman," says the *Transcript*, "we do not know. We only know that, at Republican meetings, speakers whose presence is attended with similar outbreaks of derision, are very apt to apostate into Copperheadism, and spout platitudes on freedom of speech:"

"SKEEZICKS—A mean, contemptible fellow. Western.

"At a Republican meeting in Indiana, the other day, a speaker named Long responded to loud calls for Mr. Long, by Mr. Long, rapping fellow persisted in crying out in a stentorian voice, 'Long! Long!' This caused a little confusion; but after some difficulty in making himself heard, the President succeeded in stating that Mr. Long, the gentleman honored by the call, was not addressing the meeting, 'he be—' replied the fellow; 'he's the little *skeezicks* that told me to call for Long!' This brought down the house.

FERNANDO WOOD ANSWERED.—It fell to General Schenck to reply to the speech of Fernando Wood in defence of Long. He is sick, and stands only with difficulty or pain—but his answer has been one of the most effective off-hand addresses I have ever heard. It happened that General Schenck was on the platform in Union Square when Mr. F. Wood made his celebrated war speech in Fort Sumter times. This fact gave him particular interest in his exposure of the course and conduct of that gentleman, from the moment when he expressed regret that the Georgian arms were stopped by the police in New York, down to this very hour. Gen. Schenck closed his allusion to Mr. Wood by imagining for illustration's sake a soldier in the field, using the very remarks which we had just now heard. "What would you do with that man if he were scattering distrust here,—finding fault with the government there,—declaring that victory was impossible, and proposing to his companions that they should send in a flag of truce? *You would shoot him!* What if the citizen-soldier, here in this House, who ought to be sustaining the government and the army, says the very same thing? You cannot call him to the same judgment. You cannot lead him to the gibbet he deserves; but, thank God! there is a gibbet of public opinion on which such creatures can be raised high as Haman and there held to be the scorn of all countries and all worlds!"—*Cor. Boston Adv.*

TRY this, some of you: Fasten a nail or key to a string, and suspend it to your thumb and finger, and the nail will oscilate like a pendulum. Let some one place his open hand under the nail, and it will change to a circular motion. Then let a third person place his hand upon your shoulder, and the nail becomes in a moment stationary.

FRANCE AND THE CONFEDERACY.

Rebel Iron-Clads Building in French Ports.

French Neutrality.

A Full History of the Affair.

The *Messenger Franco-Americain* published in New York, publishes an article from the Paris *Opinion Nationale* which goes far to prove that France is acting towards us very much as England has done, by prating loudly of her boasted neutrality and allowing her citizens to indirectly aid the Confederate cause by building vessels to serve as pirates, like the Alabama and Florida.

It appears from the statement of the writer in the *Opinion* that the Confederate agents finding of late that their negotiations with English ship builders were liable to governmental interruption crossed the channel to France and made arrangements for an entire fleet, for cannons, bombs, and even bullets. M. M. Arman, of Bordeaux, and Voruz, of Nantes, at once agreed to have fully armed war vessels as required ready in ten months. It was announced that these vessels were for a new line to be established between China, Japan and San Francisco.

Minister Dayton, as long ago as last September, obtained information on the matter, and sent proofs to M. Drouyn de Lhuys of the Confederate destination of the vessels. One of these proofs was a letter from M. Arman acknowledging the receipt from the Confederate agent, Capt. Bulloch, of 750,000 francs, being one-fifth in advance of the sum required for building two war vessels at Bordeaux; at the same time Voruz was building at Nantes two other vessels.

These vessels were begun just a year ago, on the 15th of April, 1863, and subsequently the Minister of the Marine was asked permission to arm them. Other letters showed that Arman and Voruz were also building other ships and casting bombs and cannons for the Confederates. Another letter from "Admiral" Maury was also brought as proof.

Mr. Dayton addressed M. de Lhuys on the subject, who in turn communicated with the Minister of the Marine, who on his part replied that as Voruz and Arman had declared that their new vessels were for Chinese waters, and as merchant ships in that part of the world are usually armed, he could not refuse them the permission to arm the vessels. He, however, declared he would ask the ship builders themselves about the matter.

He did so. But Voruz and Arman—the Laird and Denny of France—re-asserted that the ships were intended for China, and denied the existence of the letters compromising them. Their proofs of innocence must, however, have been very weak, for in October last the Minister of the Marine withdrew both from Voruz and from Arman the authorization for arming the vessels, and M. de Lhuys, in a note to Mr. Dayton announcing the fact, dilates upon it as a signal example of the determination of the government of the Emperor to maintain a strict neutrality.

This was all very well; but the cause of grievance on our part is that, according to the *Opinion Nationale*, the building and arming of the iron-clads was suspended only for a month or two; and the work, resumed long ago, has now so far advanced that *two of the vessels are ready as per contract to be delivered into the hands of the Confederate agents.*

THE CONDITION OF CHARLESTON.

THE CITY NEARLY DESTROYED.

AFFAIRS IN FLORIDA.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes from Jacksonville, April 4th:

Desertions from the rebel army are not as numerous as formerly, yet more or less come into our lines almost daily. They are generally Florida cavalry men, and when on vidette or picket duty run their horses and escape the despotism and scanty subsistence of Jeff's dreary domains. Some of these deserters, recently arrived, are from Colquit's Brigade, and have been serving, the past eight months, in Beauregard's army, at Charleston. They assert that Charleston is nearly destroyed by our shells fired from Morris Island; also, that *there is a formidable battery erected in Fort Sumter, facing the channel north of the fort, and that it has seven rifled guns of thirty and sixty pound calibre.* This explains the tenacity with which Beauregard holds on to Sumter, for it yet controls the only ship-channel to the city of Charleston.

Writing of deserters reminds me of facts learned when in the recent campaign into the interior of the State. Numerous persons told me that the great Okeefenokee Swamp, in Georgia, bordering on the State line of Florida, is full of deserters from the Confederate armies. Some estimated their number at one thousand, while others said five to six hundred. This force has been accumulating there ever since the conscription law went into operation, and now, having a small army, they are regularly organized and armed for defense against the Confederate authorities. A force was sent to subdue and arrest them a year since, but were repulsed by the deserters. Okeefenokee Swamp is seventy miles long by thirty wide, and there is ample room there for a joint stock swamp Confederacy.

There has been considerable importance attached to a "circular" issued by the Confederate Commissary of Florida, relative to the beef cattle of the State, saying that without the cattle of the armies of Bragg, Johnston and Beauregard would have suffered for want of fresh meat the past year. There is no disputing the fact that there are thousands and tens of thousands of beef cattle within the State; not "upon a thousand hills," but roaming over the great Savannahs and praries in the southern tier of counties bordering on the everglades. Nor can there be a question of their immense (and may be indispensible) value to the Rebel armies.

We know that Virginia is desolated by the waste of war; that Kentucky and Tennessee are also lost to the Confederates, and that the vast grazing sections of those States have been exhausted and devastated by our conquering armies. But the cattle of Florida to-day are of little value to anybody, because of their extremely poor condition. The frosts of the past winter were remarkably severe for this latitude; the grass was consequently killed, and residents here inform me that large numbers of cattle died last winter from starvation.

I have seen poor and half starved cattle at the North, but I never saw such lean, sickly, cadaverous cattle as were picked up when our forces advanced to Olustee. We butchered scores of them, and the army ate them, but it was a wanton and cruel waste of animal life; and the killing of such stock should have been punished with the severest penalty known to military law. Now that spring is here, and sunshine and showers have come, the grass on the praries and river bottoms will be good, and in sixty days, say the first of June, the beef of Florida will be excellent. They are a small breed of cattle, descendants of Spanish stock, dwarfed by scanty pasturage through the winter, and tortured by billions of insects in the summer. They answered for the poor Seminoles, are good enough for Jeff. Davis and when dead, the beef is said to be loyal; but outside the Federal lines these cattle are wild and rebellious. Florida beef *ad nauseam!*

Wheat in Minnesota.

The Winona (Minn.) *Republican* estimates that by the first of April there will be in store in Winona and ready for shipment nearly half a million bushels of Wheat. During the season of navigation there will be received from 500,000 to 600,0 0 more, making in the aggregate upwards of 1,000,0000 bushels to be exported from Winona within the next eight months.

DIED:

SINGER—On Thursday evening, April 14th, '64, Mrs. ELIZABETH SINGER, wife of George Singer, sr., in the sixty-second year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, John S. Lee, Oakland, on SUNDAY, at two o'clock p. m. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will leave Mr. Fairman's, corner Smithfield and Seventh streets, at half past one o'clock p. m. B.

U. STATES 10-40 LOAN.

THE GERMAN TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, Pittsburgh, having been appointed Agent for the sale of the United States 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN, is now prepared to receive subscriptions for the same.

These Bonds will bear date March 1st, 1864, are redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after 10 years, and payable 40 years from date in coin, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, in coin, payable semi-annually.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer.

apl1:2w GEO. A. ENDLY, Cashier.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY invite proposals for the graduation and masonry of about eight miles of their road between the borough of Kittanning and the mouth of Mahoning Creek, in sections of about one mile each.

Profiles, plans and specifications of the work will be ready for examination at the office of the Company, on Pike street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on and after the 27th inst., and proposals will be received until the 4th of May next.

apl2 F. WRIGHT, Chief Engineer.

LAW OFFICE & CLAIM AGENCY,

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

No. 144 Fourth street, (2d floor,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, and all Military Claims collected promptly. apl

WALL PAPER.—Moving and cleaning time is now at hand; beautify your houses by papering them, for which, call and see from the elegant gold embroidered, silk inlaid and velvet parlor papers, to the cheapest article in the market, at

CHAS. C. MELLOR, 81 Wood st.

mh29 No. 107 Market st., near 5th.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, at

PITTOCK'S,

opposite Postoffice.

mh25

FEATHERS.—A prime article of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. R. H. KING,

mar3 No. 211 Liberty stree

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.

mh30:tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

STORE SHADES Made to order, on short notice, at No. 107 MARKET street, between Fifth and Liberty streets.

feb6:3m JOS. R. HUGHES.

JOHN FLACK,

STEAMBOAT AGENT,

Office second story No. 90 WATER street,

se9 Pittsburgh.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*Additional Local on First Page.*]

The Sanitary Fair.

The several trade committees appointed to co-operate with the Executive Committee of the Sanitary Fair, have now commenced their work in earnest, and with extremely flattering prospects of success. The engine builders and boiler makers held a meeting yesterday morning, at the Iron Association Rooms, when Jared M. Brush was called to the chair, and A. W. Foster, Jr., was appointed Secretary. A committee was appointed to contract for an engine and boiler for the use of the Fair. A committee was also appointed to assess the amount to be contributed by each establishment toward the purchase of the requisite machinery. The meeting was a very large one, and representatives were present from nearly all the boiler and machine shops in the city and vicinity.

The physicians of the city and neighborhood had a very large and interesting meeting on Thursday evening at the Board of Trade Rooms. It was resolved to contribute, in every way in their power, to the Fair, and a committee, consisting of Drs. Bruce, Coffey and Mowry, was appointed to consult with the Executive Committee as to the best course to be pursued by the physicians. It is their intention, we understand, to prepare a circular addressed to the physicians in the territory embraced within the limits of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Commission, asking their co-operation and "material aid."

A letter was yesterday received by the Executive Committee from Young's Independent Battery, now stationed at Fort Delaware, proposing to send to the Fair a number of trinkets and other curiosities, manufactured by the rebel prisoners now at the Fort. This Battery was recruited in this city, and the members of it desire to contribute in the manner proposed to the attractions of the Fair.

It has been suggested that the various regiments in the service from Western Pennsylvania might contribute in some way to the Fair fund. The soldiers who have seen service cannot but have a grateful feeling towards the Sanitary Commission, as many of them have experienced the benefits of its charitable and benevolent operations, and all are acquainted them. There are a large number of troops now in the city and vicinity, who might take the initiatory step.

The oil dealers and refiners of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, we learn, will, notwithstanding the efforts being made to obtain their contributions for the Philadelphia Fair, make large donations to their own Fair, in the success of which they have a much greater interest than they can possibly have in that of Philadelphia. There can be no objection urged, however, against contributing to the Philadelphia Fair, as the object of each is the same, but as Pittsburgh has not the same wealthy territory to demand tribute of, it is deemed the duty of our merchants, manufacturers and tradesmen to expend their generosity here. "Charity," it is well understood, "begins at home," and as our Fair commences, a week earlier than that of Philadelphia, we expect our people to contribute all they possibly can to insure its success, and that once established we would recommend liberal contributions to the Philadelphia Fair to help them to success.

Department of the Susquehanna.—Maj. Gen. Couch has issued General Orders No. 27 announcing that he has assumed command of this department—the Monongahela department having been discontinued. The General says: "All orders and instructions from Head Quarters Department of the Monongahela will remain in force until otherwise directed. The current orders of these Head Quarters will govern where there is a conflict of authority. Officers whom this order affects, namely, Staff Officers, Commanding Officers of bodies, and detachments of troops, in charge of the Departmental Corps, will report their station and duties without delay, to these Headquarters." The nearest Staff Officer to the late Department of the Monongahela, is stationed at Harrisburg.

The New Telegraph Company.—The Inland Telegraph Company have fitted up a neat and convenient office on the corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, opposite the Post Office, and are now fully prepared to give the public satisfaction. They have direct communication with all points east, south-east and north-east, and in a few days will have their western lines completed to Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, &c. They are also building lines to Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis, which will be completed shortly. Telegraphing has been reduced to a certainty by the promptness of this company in transmitting telegrams. Their lines work as well in *wet*, as dry weather.

The Building Committee of the Sanitary Fair met pursuant to adjournment on Friday afternoon, when eighty-five additional days' work were contributed by the following master carpenters in behalf of the employees of their respective shops, viz.: L. Bentz, H. A. Hays, M. F. Malone, John Johnston, John Johnston, V. C. Elliot, J. C. Bailey and R. B. Megraw.

The following gentlemen have been selected to act as foremen of the gratuitous labor on the following days next ensuing: Saturday, A. Patterson; Monday, R. B. Megraw; Tuesday, James Boyd; Wednesday, Alexander Moore; Thursday, John Alexander; Friday, A. Wilson. The meeting adjourned to meet at the Custom House Friday next at 3 o'clock.

Convicted of Manslaughter.—Morgan R. Bryan, of this city, has been convicted of manslaughter at Chambersburg, Franklin county. Mr. Bryan was Lieutenant of the Scott Legion, from this city, three months' men, and during a difficulty some of his men had at Chambersburg with

"THE SPIRIT OF THE FAIR."

Perhaps the reader is aware that one of the features of the New York Sanitary Fair is a daily paper with this title. It is conducted by a committee of gentlemen and ladies, and to its columns several distinguished writers and authors are contributors. It is in the form of *Punch*, though somewhat larger, and is neatly printed. The first numbers were marked for no special merit, but the short period of ten days has been enough to show a decided improvement. As everybody here, as elsewhere, is in some sense imbued with the "Spirit of the Fair," we make up a dish from the last number, which we think will prove acceptable to our readers:

To a Friend Who Sent Me a Meerschaum.

BY JAMES RUSSEL LOWELL.

Well was it named *ecume de mer*
The gracious earth so light and fair;
Mysterious cross of foam and clay,
From both it stole the best away;
If clay, 'tis such that sense might doubt of;
The same Jove made the Naiads out of.
If foam, then snch as crowns the glow
Of beakers brimmed with Veuve Clicquot,
And here combined they sure must be
The birth of some enchanted sea,
Shaped to immortal form, the type
And very Venus of a Pipe!

For Fancy that: but since they say
We Yankees think it wrong to play,
And love a moral beach to squirm on
Harder than flint, I add a sermon.
Whene'er I fill it with the weed
From Lethe Wharf, whose potent seed
Nicotia, child of Bachus's age,
Heir of his cheer but not his rage,
In misty Indian Summer bore
From Dreamland to Virginia's shore,
I'll think; so fill the costliest bowl,
And strange alembic of the soul,
With herbs far-sought that shall distill
Not fumes that slacken thought and will,
But gracious essences that nerve.
To wait, to dare, to strive, to serve.

While curls the smoke in eddies soft,
Wreathing fantastic shapes aloft,
That give and take, though chance-designed,
The impress of the dreamer's mind,
And in a mild enchantment blends
The fireside thoughts of musing friends,
I'll think, so let the vapors bred
By passion in the heart or head,
Pass off and upward into space,
With bright farewells of tender grace,
Remembered in some happier time
To blend their beauty with my rhyme.

While slowly through its candid grain
The color deepens, as the brain
That burns in mortals leaves its trace
Of pale or blushing fire in the face,
I'll think; so let the virtue rare
Of life consuming make me fair,
So may its temperate fires imbue
My soul and sense with riper hue,
So 'gainst our earthly ills profuse
Sleep me in some nepenthe-juice;
And if my years must part with all
That whiteness which men greenness call,
And the gods wisdom, if I must
Doubt where I grandly took on trust,
Grant me, Experience, this alone,—
Turn me to meerschaum, not to stone;
Smoothe, grim Medusa, half thy frown,
Making me slowly, gently brown!

And while the ardor shrinks away
To hide itself in ashes gray;
When Eid's Ash Wednesday comes about
To strew my head from fires burnt out;
I'll think, as inward life retreats,
And careful spares his wasting heats,
While one spark stays to light the eye
With a last flash of memory,
So may it be, till wholly gone,
But deeper in my heart withdrawn,
With kindling touch to make it glow
For the kind friend of long ago!

A SOLDIER'S DREAM.

BY DONALD J. MITCHELL.

"Cheer up, my man! and we'll carry you through." This was what the surgeon said.

It was a cruel shattering wound of the thigh. I knew it was a doubtful case. There was not much around me to make cheer. Only one dim light in the ward, and that swaying in the wind that found its way through the chinks, two poor fellows muttering in a fever, not far off and in the cot next me a drummer boy—dead. The hospital people didn't know it as yet, but I did; just before dark he had given a lunge forward as if he would have grasped at something out of reach, and there lay his hand stiffened—just where it fell. Until dark I watched his eyelids—open stark wide, and never a wink.

It threatened a change of weather; at least, the nurse laid some extra covering at the foot of each of the cots; and pat—pat—pat, I heard her steps go down the wards.

Then I dreamed:—It was the old house, red with white trimmings, and a lilac bush at the door. Within, there was a bright fire on the hearth. Polly (that's wife) is seated at the table sewing. The two girls, Nelly and "Little Maid" (so we call her) are perched on stools near their mother, busy at their patch-work; (they made a deal of patch-work those little ones!)

It seemed to me, "Little Maid" said presently, "See Andy, mother!" And Polly looks at Andy—which was our shag-terrier, and a rare ratter to be sure—and says, "Take it from him, child, quick!"

And the maid takes from the dog a long strip of brown cloth, with little sprigs scattered up and down, which I remember was a part of an old dress in which I had often seen Polly; she wore it the first day we went into the red-house home, and now she is making some patch-quilt of it;—always busy, that little woman.

The children are stitching upon diamond-shaped pieces, which, though I had never much eye for colors, or for figures, I see plainly are parts of baby dresses which they wore years before. The little ones, from time to time, hold up a rose of those diamond shapes to show their mother what brave work they have done, and Andy thereupon cocks his eye and pricks up his ears, as if he were a party to their needle triumphs. All the while there is a low, restless prattle between Nelly and the "Little Maid," but somehow I do not catch the meaning of it, only Polly (I hear her tones full and clear) says once and again—"Well stitched, "Little Maid!" or, "there's a good girl, Nelly!"

Andy stirs, sniffs the air with his eye on the door; 'tis only a neighbor's step, some good woman who has come for a half-hour's chat; and in this way I hear that the "Little Maid" has come to the fifth page in her spelling, and that the patch-work they are so busily stitching upon is to be sent away for the soldiers, and that the scarlet fever is in the village. Whereupon Polly says, "I wouldn't have John (that's my name) know it for the world!"

And the neighbor asks "how is John?"

"Quite well," says Polly, "and coming home, God willing, in May."

Whereupon "Little Maid" and Nell, with one voice as it were—"I'm so glad!"

At this I, who had said nothing thus far, and was not seen, felt stirred to speak.

"Bless your dear hearts!" said I, but had got no further when Andy, knowing the voice, I suppose, sprang on me; sprang upon my poor leg—such a twinge as it gave me—and I woke.

It was not the old home I was in at all; only the pain was real; the solitary lamp swayed in the wind; the dead drummer's hand lay idle; no more waking up for him.

The nurse, good soul, spread a coverlet over me—the same which had been lying at my feet since dark. The warmth was very quieting to me, and I fell away shortly into dozing, and then no more dreaming.

In the red house once more, but this time they know I am there, and the little ones nestle about me—so fondly! God bless their hearts! And Polly, in her quiet way, stepping softly and lifting her finger, checks their noisy mirth: "Not so rough, Little Maid! you will disturb Papa!"

I am sick then; possibly the old wound is unhealed; indeed I see cloths lying upon the little stand at the bed-side, such as were lying in the hospital yesterday. Polly folds them—Polly arranges them; she lifts a warning finger as "Little Maid" begins to riot again, she hangs a screen before the fire to keep the light from my eyes—is it my soldier coat? The little ones are probing the pockets and admiring the buttons.

But strangely enough, it seems to me that Polly is wearing the same dress which before she had been cutting into pieces, and the children—though they must have outgrown them by two years or more—wear the same baby gowns which I had seen them stitching into those diamond shapes.

But though I see all this and can hear Andy as he passes across the room, and the rap of his knuckle joint as he gives his fore-shoulder a lively scratch—I can say nothing. The waiting faces seem to expect no word from me. This worries me: and I make a grasp at the familiar dress of Polly as she passes to get some explanation.

"Quiet, John, *quiet*."

It is not Polly who speaks the last word, it is the nurse: I am awake again, and have a fierce clutch upon the coverlet which the nurse would take away, now that morning has fairly come.

As she lifts it—as Heaven it is true—I see the brown stripes of my wife's dress with the fairy green sprigs:—I see the diamond shapes of the baby dresses which my children had stitched!

I renew my clutch. "Leave it good woman, it's my own, I saw them make it; my wife's dress, I know the colors."

The woman slips away and presently comes back whispering with the Surgeon. "If he's crazed, the same is up with him," says he.

But I'm not crazed, my pulse will tell him that; but a great cheer has come to me from that little glimpse of home, and the fragment of it that came to me by God's mercy, that night.

I shall be strong enough to travel in May, and will keep Polly's word good.

Nelly!—Little Maid! look for me when the lilacs are in bud! And don't be frightened by a crutch.

AUTOGRAPHS.

The following descriptions are copied from the list of autographs:

"NEW YORK, March 11, 1864.

"For the purpose of establishing the Government under which we live, and which has brought us so much prosperity, our fathers endured seven years of hardship and sacrifices. Where is the man worthy of all it has given us who will not, if need be, endure as many, to preserve and perpetuate it? JOHN A. DIX."

"Is there any sacrifice too great an offering to save our glorious country, whether of opinion, of prejudice, or of life itself?

A. PLEASANTON, Maj.-Gen.

New York, March 30, 1864."

"Renewed, regenerated, disenthralled, shall this beloved land rise from the sin and sorrow of to-day, all glorious in her liberty, and radiant in her resurrection, IRVIN MCDOWELL.

"March 25, 1864."

"I urgently recommend that the noble efforts that have been made to secure the comfort of our soldiers be continued, and extended in behalf of their families, especially those of the officers and men who have given their lives for their country.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, Maj.-Gen;

"March 18, 1864."

Variation.

LUNGEING UNDER WATER.—The London *Star* reporter was present at a curious celebration held on the 15th ultimo fifty-five feet below low water mark in the Thames, in the last of the twelve caissons—irreverently dubbed "The Twelve Apostles"—forming the piers of the huge iron bridge connecting the London, Chatham and Dover Railway works at Blackfriars. "Reaching the mouth of the shaft by a wooden gallery that winds through a maze of piles and scaffoldings, we discovered at its bottom a noisily mirthful crowd, utterly bereft of communication with the upper world except by a 'skit,' or iron basket, used for bringing up the excavated gravel and clay. Half a minute's ride in this inelegant vehicle made us one of the company. They numbered nearly a hundred, nearly half of whom were navvies, the other half engineers, contractors and visitors. In their midst was a rude table, laden with bread and cheese, flanked with bottles of champagne and gallons of beer. The ceremony consisted in the friendly consumption of these edibles and portables—to the accompaniment of speeches and a song—very much the same sort of thing as goes on above ground when a work is commenced or completed."

"THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE," &c.—A rather singular amputation was recently performed at Eureka, Illinois, by a Chicago surgeon, a singular rather, from its cause. A young lady and a young gentleman became mutually enamored. The parents of the former were adverse to the match, and forbid the young man the house. As is usual, this opposition only added new fuel to the flame, and an elopement was agreed upon. The young lady was to fix upon the time, and inform her love through a note.

She arranged for a night in the first week of March, which turned out intensely cold in all this region. She sent her note in due time, and was at the appointed place in proper season. The night was bitterly cold—no lover came. The note had failed to reach him. She remained waiting and watching until five o'clock in the morning. When she returned, both hands were frozen as hard as sticks nearly to the wrist. They were not properly attended to in season, and the unromantic result has been that amputation of both became necessary at the first joint above the roots of the fingers. But this serious and distressing mishap has not cooled the passions of either. They are now more determined upon marriage than ever, and the parents have given in. They could not hold out against this exhibition of pluck.

THE "DIAMOND WEDDING."—Mr. William E. Cramer, editor of the Milwaukee *Daily Wisconsin*, is making a tour of the Island of Cuba. In a recent letter to his paper he says:

"It will be remembered that when the Cuban Oveido married Miss Bartlett, of New York, it was termed, on account of his lavish gifts, 'the diamond wedding.' Has the wedding resulted happily? As I was in the cars by the Guines route to Mantanzas, it occurred to me that Senor Oveido had plantations near the famed Pan of Matanzas. Fortunately I found people who knew something of the Senor. One thing is certain, he is immensely rich—not so wealthy as Aldama, but still his property is counted among the millions. What of him? We do not hear much good. He is reported to have had an extensive harem of his slaves, and is the putative father of some twenty-five or thirty yellow piccaninnies. To speak in brief, he was called an "old wretch." His young American wife is represented under different aspects—some say very well contented—others that she is miserable. My own conviction is that she has plenty of money to spend, and is not likely to be very miserable—as she married for money, and that reality she has—for Oveido's plantations are superb. She has no child of her own—but can turn her attention to Oveido's yellow children. From what I learned, I came to the conclusion that Oveido's social position is not equal to his wealth—that is, even his enormous wealth does not assure him or his wife a cordial reception among the first society of Cuba.

HEROISM OF A WOMAN.—A San Francisco print relates the circumstances of a most heroic and intrepid act, on the part of a lady, which was performed last month in the Indian country. About the 15th of March, a telegraphic dispatch was published in the papers telling the story to the effect that the Overland Mail coach had been attacked by Indians near Canon Station, and the driver killed. On the 25th, a lady named Mrs. John H. Gerrish, with her child, arrived in San Francisco from the East, through the Overland Route, and put up at the Occidental Hotel. She was the only passenger, beside her little one, in the very same coach on the box of which the driver was shot by the Indians. The dispatch, therefore, was true, but the whole truth was not told. The details of the affair, as narrated by this lady, are most thrilling, and herself the principal actor in them. Instantaneously with the shooting of the driver, Mrs. Gerrish leaped out of the stage leaving her child within. At the same moment, four or five shots more were fired by the Indians, one of which struck a horse in the head, and he fell. She instantly cut him loose, mounted the box, and seizing the reins, applied the whip vigorously. The driver, on being shot, fell back into the boot behind the seat. The three horses were put to the top of their speed, and continued running for about two miles, when luckily they encountered another stage from the opposite direction. In this were a number of soldiers, who instantly came to the aid of the heroine, when she and her child were released from their perilous position. Mrs. Gerrish is a very young woman, and of delicate physique; but her conduct during this frightful adventure exhibited courage and presence of mind rarely equaled, and never surpassed by the sterner sex. She is a native of Ohio, and had been on a visit to her Atlantic friends. She went north to join her husband, who is at present in Oregon.

DIRECTORY OF 1864-5,

OF

PITTSBURGH and ALLEGHENY CITIES, and vicinity.

The *Ninth Volume* of the Annual Series of Directories of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Cities, and vicinity, will be issued

ON OR BEFORE THE FIRST OF JUNE,

and will be published in even better style than that of last year, which the publisher has no hesitation in saying, was, in the execution of all its details, superior to any printed in the United States.

The list of names will embrace the residents of

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY CITIES,

the Boroughs of

Manchester,	South Pittsburgh,
Duquesne,	Monongahela,
Lawrenceville,	Sligo,
East Birmingham,	West Pittsburgh,
Birmingham,	Sharpsburg,

AND THE VILLAGES OF

East Liberty,	Mt. Washington,
Oakland,	Temperanceville.

PITT and COLLINS TOWNSHIPS, and those parts of the townships of

Peebles,	Reserve,
St. Clair,	Chartiers,
McClure,	&c., &c.,

Adjoining the City and Borough lines from EAST LIBERTY TO WOODS RUN.

The Advertising Department will be printed in a beautiful and attractive form, *in a style altogether new*, rendering business cards unusually attractive.

As in previous years, the publisher will distribute, at his own expense, free copies to from one to two hundred Hotels in the

VARIOUS WESTERN and EASTERN CITIES and TOWNS,

rendering, from the peculiarly attractive style in which the advertisements will be printed, *very noticeable*, over a wide extent of country, the cards of such of our business men as may be inserted.

The canvassers will commence taking the names of residents on Monday, April the 4th, and the publisher would here request that the inmates of each household, who may answer the enquiries of a canvasser, will furnish the name of every male adult resident with the family, also of any widow and of any woman carrying on business on her own account, to the end that the Directory may when compiled be as perfect as possible.

Each canvasser will be provided with a book on which to take orders for copies or advertisements,

Conscious that each succeeding year he has endeavored to render the Directory not "only useful to the citizens, but more creditable to the city and advantageous as a medium of advertising, the publisher would ask that a liberal patronage both of subscriptions for copies and of advertising be extended this year to the publication. GEO. H. THURSTON,

mh30 Publisher.

NEW CASTLE AND FRANKLIN RAILROAD,

Books of subscription to the Capital Stock of the NEW CASTLE & FRANKLIN RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 27th of April.

In the city of Pittsburgh, at the Rooms of the Board of Trade.

In New Castle, Lawrence county, at the office of the New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad Company.

In Mercer, Mercer county, at the office of William Stewart, Esq.

In Franklin, Venango county, at the office of First National Bank.

By order of

COMMISSIONERS:

A. L. Crawford,	Samuel M. Kier,
S. Q. Brown,	J. Zeigler,
Wm. Dilworth, jr.,	G. W. Cass,
Wm. Stewart,	J. C. Murray,
J. C. Shaw,	George C. Reis,
Robert Ashworth,	Josiah King,
James Bleakley,	Springer Harbaugh,
J. H. Robinson,	J. W. Blanchard,
James K. Kerr,	J. H. Smith,
David Courtney,	F. D. Kennear.

Pittsburgh, March 31, 1864. apl

WM. A. LYONS,

HOUSE, SIGN AND DECORATIVE

PAINTING,

Plain and Fancy Show Cards, ready-made.

No. 7 FIFTH street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Orders promptly executed; Cards written to order, various styles. mh12:1y

ST. LOUIS SANITARY FAIR.—Contributions of the following articles, for the New England Kitchen, will be thankfully received, directed thus: JAMES E. YEATMAN, Pres. San. Comm., U. A. Rooms, *for the N. E. K.* Money should be mailed (registered) to Mrs. G. A. GARNETT, box 1414, St. Louis.

Army beans, fat pickled pork, codfish, hams, potatoes, plate pieces corned beef, apples (green and dried,) pumpkins in every form, corn and rye meal, flour, butter, lard, sugars, molasses, currants, raisins, spices, eggs, yeast, powder, pickles, vegetables of the season, tea, coffee, chocolate, cream and milk DAILY AFTER May 7th.

Mrs. G. A. GANNETT, Chairman.

ap13 eod6t.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Of two hundred acres; one hundred and fifty cleared; fine river bottom land, situated on the Ohio river, five miles below Wellsville, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms, apply to G. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to J. F. STOCKDALE,

apr13-tf. PITTSBURGH.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situate in Venango county, Pa., on the State road leading from Franklin to Oil City, one mile from the former and four miles from the latter place; containing 88 acres, 60 acres cleared, a large frame barn, frame house, and an orchard thereon. School house adjoining property. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of JACOB EISENBEIS,

No. 87 Ohio street, Allegheny, or

mh31:1m E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR SALE.—A new and elegantly finished two-storied

BRICK DWELLING,

with all the modern improvements, situated on LOCUST street, in the borough of Manchester. For terms, &c. inquire of

ja29 JAMES MILLER, Manchester.

FOR RENT.—A nice office with front entrance on the second floor of No. 211 Liberty Street. Storage can also be had if desired. Enquire of R. BAKING.

mh31

HOUSE WANTED—With not less than TWELVE ROOMS, and well located. Inquire in the *Commercial* counting room.

mh26

DISSOLUTION.

The Firm of CLANEY, MESKIMEN & CO. has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, J. MESKIMEN having withdrawn from the firm.

W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,
J. MESKIMEN.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

In withdrawing from the above firm I cheerfully recommend my late partners to my friends and the public.

J. MESKIMEN.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

We have this day associated with us in the Coal Business, HUGH CLANEY, Esq., under the name and style of W. M. & H. CLANEY & CO.

W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

W. M. & H. Claney & Co.,

Shippers and Dealers

IN COAL, COKE, EASTERN AND COMMON LIME, FIRE BRICK, FIRE CLAY, TILE PLASTER AND CEMENT.

All orders left at our Yards,

Nos. 523 & 697 Liberty St., Pittsburgh,

And Corner of Anderson street and South Common, and 323 Leacock street, ALLEGHENY, will receive prompt attention.

Terms—CASH. de29:tf

STATEMENT OF WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York.

Capital Stock	$400,000 00
Surplus	184,473 51
Total assets	584,473 51
Amount of Premiums received during the year	198,573 06
Amount of Interest, &c., received during the year	45,382 09
	243,460 15
Amount of losses paid during the year	85,386 43
Liabilities	none.

This Company divides Seventy-five per cent. of its profits among the insured.

S. S. BRYAN, Agent,

ap4 59 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.)

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.—We notice in the daily *Commercial* of the arrival, in Pittsburgh, of Dr. J. M. MINER, late Professor of the EYE and EAR, in Infirmary in the city of New York; and, also, Professor of PHYSIC and SURGERY. The Professor has taken rooms in the St. Clair Hotel, private entrance on PENN street, where he can be consulted for a short time upon the Eye and Ear, and all diseases of the Heart, Throat, Lungs and Liver. He also pays especial attention to all female derangements of every kind. He warrants every case he undertakes a perfect cure—he will tell you candidly whether you can be cured or not, and point out to you your exact condition. The Doctor comes well recommended. We would wish all the afflicted to give an immediate call. Remember, he cures all diseases flesh is heir to that is cureable.

ap4:2w Professor J. M. MINER, M. D.

EDGEWORTH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Summer Session, of fourteen weeks will open on May 2d. Besides the very best advantages, in the way of instruction, this institution, being entirely in the country, and surrounded with extensive and well shaded grounds, affords a delightful retreat from the heat of the city during the early months of Summer, while the entire expenses for board, tuition, &c., do not exceed what board alone can be had for in the city.

Apply soon to the Principal.

Rev. A. WILLIAMS,

ap8:2w Sewickleyville, Pa.

BLINN'S PATENT LAMP CHIMNEY CLEANER.—No more chimnies broken by cleaning. Gives a chimney without washing, and is the only article in the market that cleans a chimney perfectly. For sale at the principal Lamp Stores, and at the Lamp and Oil Store of WELDON & KELLY,

164 Wood st., Agents for the manufacturers. mh22

WILLIAM SCHUCHMAN'S LITHOGRAPHY AND PRINTING ROOMS,

Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth str

(BREWER'S BLOCK,)

oc2:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,

Attorneys-at-Law

AND SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS,

No. 89 Grant street, 3 doors from corner of Fifth street. dec10

GROCERIES.—

120	hhds, N. O. Sugar, prime and choice;
60	" P. R. do.;
40	" Cuba, do.;
225	bbls. Syrup, assorted brands;
100	" N. O. Molasses, new crop;
50	" " " old do.;
125	bags prime Rio Coffee;
150	bbls. hard and soft Refined Sugars;
75	half chests Y. H. Teas;
50	" " Oolong Teas;
3 5	boxes Tobacco, 5's, 10's and Navy;
800	packages Mackerel, bbls. and h. bbls.
225	" Lake Herring;
40	bags Rice;
50	boxes Babbitt's Soap.

In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

mh31 Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

20 DAYS SALE OF DRY GOODS, AT 96 MARKET STREET.—The undersigned offers, at greatly reduced prices, all of his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, among which will be found Shawls, Cloaks, Sacques, Dress Goods and Hoop Skirts, at a bargain.

Call soon and remember the place.

H. J. LYNCH,

96 Market street, between Fifth street and the Diamond. ja30

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

POWERS & CO.,

Attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.

Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.

Works corner of LIBERTY and SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc27:tf

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LOOKING GLASSES,

GILT AND ROSEWOOD MOULDINGS,

Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames

No. 128 Smithfield street,

Between Fifth and Sixth.] *PITTSBURGH.*

Vocal Music.—H. D. Brecht, teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street. dec2:tf

EAGLE TANNERY.

CHARLES KIEFER,

Office: No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh

MANUFACTURER OF

Oak-Tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and SOLE LEATHER,

WAXED UPPER, KIPS AND CALF SKINS.

Also, keeps for sale Pink and Pad Skins prime article Goats' Hair, for Saddlers' use. The highest price paid for leather in the rough. Green Hides and Calf Skins.

☞ Best quality TANNERS' OIL on hand.

oc29:6m

SCHAUB & M'DONALD'S

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

ANDERSON street, near Hand street Bridge, *ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.*

Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. [se30:1y

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,

J. J. BENDER & Co.,

Have opened in Pittsburgh

A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House,

No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot,

And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.

Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction. J. J. BENDER & Co.

cor. Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh. dec6:tf

AGENTS! Look to your interest!—Call and examine something urgently needed by every person: or ten samples sent FREE, by mail, for Twenty Cents, that retails for Two Dollars, by R. L. WOLCOTT,

de23:lyw] No. 70 Chatham Square N. York.

CHAMPAGNE BRANDY.—390 cases imported in glass; in store and for sale low by [ja9 MILLER & RICKETSON.

FINANCIAL.

THE FIRST

NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

(LATE PITTSBURGH TRUST COMPANY.)

Capital, $400,000, with privilege to Increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK,	

JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.

se7 JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.

GOLD AND STOCK PURCHASES

IN NEW YORK.

R. H. Gallaher & Brother,

BROKERS,

No. 18 William street,

NEW YORK.

BUY and SELL GOLD, STOCKS and other SECURITIES, at all the STOCK BOARDS, and fill Telegraphic, or Mail orders with promptitude. They attend regularly the EVENING STOCK EXCHANGE, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and any dispatches addressed to them there, after 7 p. m., and up to 10 p. m., will meet with attention.

N. B. Correspondents will have to remit the necessary margins which will be placed to their credit in the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY. fe3:1f

GERMAN TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK.

Corner of Sixth and Wood Sts.

BANK OF DISCOUNT. DEPOSIT AND EXCHANGE.

REPRESENTED CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

Stockholders individually liable to the extent of their private means.

Gold, Silver and Currency bought at best market rates.

Drafts on Germany and other foreign countries, and on all the principal cities in the United States bought and sold.

Collections made on all accessable points and proceeds promptly remitted at current rates of exchange.

Deposits received and interest allowed upon time deposits as per agreement.

Banks, Bankers, Business Firms and others doing business with us will find their orders promptly executed, and their interest at all times carefully consulted.

Bank open from 9 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m.

GEO. A. ENDLY, Cashier.

A. HOEVELER, President, se21

GOLD, SILVER.

PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE,

AND

PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND

Railroad Stocks, Bought at Highest Rates, by

JAMES O'CONNOR,

Office, 55 MARKET street. se7

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Office: No. 63 Fourth street.

Deposits received DAILY, and every SATURDAY EVENING.

Interest paid at 6 per cent. per annum,

TRUSTEES:

ISAAC JONES, President.

Hon. Thos. M. Howe,	Hon. J. K. Moorhead,
Wm. H. Smith,	C. G. Hussey,
W. B. Copeland,	Jacob Painter,
Harvey Childs,	Nicholas Voeghtly.

no16:6m

COTTON FACTORIES.

KING & PENNOCK,

Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA

SHEETINGS,

COTTON YARN, TWINE, WICK, BATTING, &c. &c.

Warehouse, No. 29 WOOD Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA. se16

BANNER COTTON MILLS,

PARK, PAINTER & CO.,

Warehouse No. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.

se9

SAW MILLS.

M'CLOY & BRO.,

MANCHESTER SAW MILL,

Dealers in all kinds of

Sawed Lumber, Palings, Decking, Lath, &c.

ALSO,

MANUFACTURERS OF NAIL KEGS,

Beaver street, near Sheffield, Manchester, Pa. no19:1y

A. & D. L. PATTERSON,

MANCHESTER SAW MILLS,

Between Beaver street and Ohio river.

MANCHESTER, PA.

☞ Orders for all kinds of Lumber for Building, Boat Siding, Deck Plank, Lath, Palings, &c. sep7

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

CAST STEEL,

BEST REFINED TOOL STEEL,

Circular, Mill, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reaper, File, Hoe, Rake & Fork Teel,

Machinery, plow, Sheet, Shear, R. R. Spring and Frog Steel.

OFFICE AND WORKS:

Cor. Harrison & Pike Sts., 5th Ward.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. [se9

COOPERAGE.

CHARLES SCHOEPFLIN,

Corner of East Lane and Third street,

ALLEGHENY

Is prepared to manufacture to order Ale, Oil Whisky and all other kinds of BARRELS, at reasonable rates. no6:6m

TAUSSIG, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

WOOL AND HIDES,

Nos. 5 and 18 South Main street,

Merchants' Ex. Block,] *ST. LOUIS, MO.*

We have constantly on hand a good selection of Dry Flint Hides, Kips and Calf Skins. Also, choice selection of country Green Salt Hides, Kips, &c., to which the attention of the trade is invited. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Liberal advances made on Consignments.

No connection with any other house. [dec3:6m

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET.

M'KEESPORT, PA

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of VISITORS and BOARDERS. FAMILIES can be accommodated with BOARDING, during the Season, on very favorable terms. His TABLE is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. KLEINMAN.

M'Keesport, Sept., 1863.

A NEW AND CHOICE SELECTION of

SPRING AND SUMMER

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,

for sale at the

NEW BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE, OF

SLATER & SOUTH,

54 MARKET street, second door from Third st. mh28

THE BELLVIDERE HOUSE,

ED. EICHENLAUB,

PROPRIETOR.

NEAR SHARPSBURG. se19

SEWING MACHINES,

WHEELER & WILSON'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM

LOCK STITCH

SEWING MACHINES.

THE CHEAPEST SIMPLEST AND BEST.

Pincipal Office and Wholesale Emporium,

No. 27 FIFTH ST.,

Three doors below Bank Block.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,

Western Agents.

fe27:d&w

ERNEST AXTHELM,

No. 103 Third street, Pittsburgh,

AGENT FOR

PLANER & KAYSER'S

Noiseless Patent Sewing Machines.

These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are WARRANTED, and sold at the LOWEST PRICES. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30:1y

GROCERS.

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOHN S. DILWORTH.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 130 and 132 2nd st., near Smithfield,

ja13 *PITTSBURGH.*

WILLIAM BAGALEY,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

Nos. 18 and 20 Wood Street,

sep7 Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOS. KIRKPATRICK.....WM. KIRKPATRICK,

J. KIRKPATRICK & BRO.,

[Successors to Brown & Kirkpatrick.]

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Nos. 191 and 193 LIBERTY Street.

se16 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.

MILLER & RICKETSON,

Wholesale Grocers

AND IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES AND SEGARS,

Nos. 221 and 223, corner of LIBERTY and IRWIN Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c. &c., constantly on hand. se15

G. B. JONES.....O. B. JONES

GEORGE B. JONES & SON,

Wholesale Grocers and Boat Furnishers,

Dealers in MANILLA ROPE, OAKUM, OILS, PITCH and Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles,

No. 141 WATER Street, above the Monongahela bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. se9

KAPPHAHN & GOBBER,

(Successors to Drennen & Riesmeyer,)

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Produce and Family Flour,

No. 179 Ohio street, Allegheny.

mh10:1m

SILVER PEARL SOAP.

CRUMPTON & CO.,

367 Liberty street.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers for Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

Also, Manufacturers of a superior article of

Palm, German, Olive and Rosin Soaps,

and various

Toilet and Fancy Soaps.

Of our SILVER PEARL SOAP, which we confidently recommend as better for general use than any other before the public, should be borne in mind, has neither Potash, Salt, Lime or Rosin, or any other substance in its manufacture which can shrink or injure the finest fabric. Flannels and Woolens can be washed with the rapidity of Cotton and Linen. Clothes washed with the

SILVER PEARL SOAP

do not require boiling or half the rubbing, which of course saves the wear and tear.

SILVER PEARL SOAP removes Grease, Dirt, Tobacco Stains, Printers' Ink, Smoke and the worst Bilge Water Stains instantly, by applying it with a moist sponge, thus protecting windows, carpets and furniture from suds and slops. It imparts a brilliancy to Plate, Jewelry, Glassware, Enameled Paintings and Patent Leather immediately, and for cleaning Marble and Floor Tiles it has no equal. For the bath and particularly for shampooning, the

SILVER PEARL SOAP

is a perfect luxury. In a word all who have tried its superior qualities acknowledge it the greatest discovery of the age.

This Company respectfully ask a trial from all who are interested in using Soap, and in every case will refund the price of the same should it fail to accomplish what we claim for it if used according to our directions.

Sold at five cents per pound in fifty pound boxes, delivered to the cars, boats, in Alleghney, Birmingham and city residences, free of charge. Directions for use on all packages.

Li

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 4TH ST.

STOCKS.

	Par Val.	Last Sales.
Bank of Pittsburgh	$ 50	$ 68
Exchange Bank	50	68½
Merchants' & Manufac. Bk...	50	56½
Mechanics' Bank	50	63½
Allegheny Bank	50	57½
Citizens' Bank	50	61@61½
Iron City Bank	50	63½
Iron City Trust Co	50	54½
Manchester Savings Bank	50	51
Monongahela Bridge		27½
Birmingham Gas Co		31½
Citizens' Insurance Co	50	50½
Western Insurance Co	50	42
Eureka Insurance Co	50	48
Mong. Insurance Co	50	32½
Allegheny Valley R. R	50	32½
Western Pennsylvania	50	14½
Pittsburgh & Conns. R. R	50	—
do interest bearing		99½
Pittsburgh and Steubenville	50	13
Monongahela Nav. Co	50	13½
Allegheny Insurance Co	25	47½
Peoples Insurance Co	25	27½
Pittsburgh Gas Co	50	28½
Mass Mining Co	$ —	86½
Northwestern Mining Co	7 05	8
Great Western "	1 00	15
Dacotan "	—	5½
Pitts. and Boston "	—	5¼
National "	5 55	100
North Cliff "	5 50	35
Bay State "	2 50	8½
Central "	1 25	2½
Isle Royal "	4 85	71
Minnesota "	16 10	26
Aztec "	3 50	82
Flint Steel "		9
		17½

BONDS.

Allegheny Co. Compro. 5s	$	81
Pittsburgh 5s		77
Pittsb. Municipal 6s		95
Allegh'y Co. to (R. R.) with back coupons		95
Pittsburgh (to R. R.) with back coupons		90
Pitts. & Conn. R. R. mort. 6s		81
A. V. R. R. 1st mortgage 7s		105
Allegh'y Co. Bounty Bonds		90
Allegheny City 4's		67
Pitts. and Steubv		—

FRIDAY, April 15.

The loan market here is well supplied with means, and borrowers are accommodated a rates varying from 6½ to 10 per cent. The demand for money is very active at the present time. Heavy transactions in oil, lumber, &c., draws largely on our various discount houses, and were it not for the scarcity of bankable funds, money matters would be working easily and pleasantly.

The sales of 10-40s are increasing, and there is little doubt that when the arrangements for their sales are well at work the Government will get its expenses from this source. Prompt action must be had upon the Tax bill, and one sure to give $300,000,000 will alone satisfy prudent people and save the credit of the Government. At five per cent in gold the present issue of bonds is worth more, under any probable state of political or military affairs, than any State or Railway Bonds or Stocks. Come what may this will remain a great nation, abounding in wealth pledged to pay the cost of suppressing the rebellion, and paid it will be no matter what party is in office. There is no such word as fail, and the sooner people get this firmly fixed in their minds, and square their financial conduct by it, the better for them. Every dollar raised by taxation for the suppression of the rebellion, and every dollar loaned to the Government, lightens the burden to be borne when the war ends. It is the safest way to use money, as every one will learn to his cost who goes for safety into railroad bonds and shares at current rates in preference to a gold-bearing bond which has pledged for its security the entire wealth of the nation and its honor.

—The New York *Times* of Thursday says: It is not improbable that the Secretary of the Treasury will be in town in a day or two, to supervise, in person, the prepayment of the May interest on the Public Debt, and to dispose of other Specie balances here and in London, to the relief of the Gold and Exchange markets, and for the benefit of the Sinking Fund, to which, after the payment of the May interest, his Customs to the close of the Fiscal year, the proceeds of these balances can be profitably devoted. We suppose his visit has reference also to the unwillingness shown by his Assistant Treasurer in this city to act upon the discretionary power on at least one if not all these points, which we believe the Secretary kindly referred to him some days before the Gold market reached its present extravagant period. The Gold and Sterling Exchange now at the command of the Treasury is nearly *forty millions of dollars*, and it is not the sole fault of the Department at Washington that a portion of this has not already been availed of, either in prepaying the May interest, or in sales of Gold and Exchange not wanted for this object, in the open market, or both.

—The New York Stock market yesterday was feverish, and there was an apprehensive disposition to sell. Governments are advancing. Fives of 1865 have sold at 107, the highest price yet paid for any description of our national securities. Coupons of 1881 have advanced to 118. Five-twenties are lower. Coupons sold down from 114@113¾. A clique of foreign capitalists are reported to be depressing the quotations, with a view to buying a large quantity for shipment to continental Europe.

The appended table exhibits the chief movements at the Board compared with the latest prices of Wednesday:

	Th.	Wed.	Adv	De
U. S. 6's, 1881, registered	113½	114	1½	—
U. S. 1881, coupon	113	114	4	—
U. S. 5-20's, coup	112¾	113¼	—	¾
U. S. 7.30's	115¼	112¾	2⅞	—
U. S. Currency	99	99	—	—
American Gold	187½	178¼	9¼	—
Tennessee Sixes	61¼	61¼	—	—
Missouri Sixes	75	75	—	—
Pacific Mail	238	234	4	—
N. Y. Central Railroad	143¼	143¾	—	¼
Erie	125⅛	125⅝	⅛	—
Erie Preferred	113⅝	113⅞	—	⅝
Hudson River	156	156¾	—	¾
Harlem	183¼	174	9¼	—
Reading	161¾	164¼	—	2¼
Michigan Central	156½	157½	—	1
Michigan Southern	115¾	115½	—	¼
Michigan Southern, Guar	156	157	—	1
Illinois Central Scrip	149¾	151¼	—	1¾
Pittsburgh	131½	133	—	1¾
Galena	145½	143	2½	—
Toledo	154½	154¼	—	¾
Rock Island	134	134½	¼	—
Burlington & Quincy	148¾	148	¾	—
Fort Wayne	144¾	146	—	1¼
Prairie du Chien	86½	86	—	½
Terre Haute	84¾	86	—	1¼
Northwestern	71⅛	69¾	1¼	—
Canton	74	74	—	—
Cumberland	85¼	85¾	—	½
Quicksilver	86½	85¼	—	1¼
Toledo and Wabash	74	74½	—	½
Toledo and Wabash Pref	93	93½	—	¼
Ohio and Mississippi	64¾	65	—	¼

—The *American Railroad Journal*, (New York) gives the following views on the gold question:

"The most interesting financial spectacle at present is the condition of the gold market, as affected by the action of the Treasury in underselling the street. The prices there have been touched beyond all question, but not so much so either by the reduction first made to the importers of a quarter per cent., or as it afterwards stood on Tuesday, at 2½ per cent. below the market price. This, we think, is susceptible of explanation. The operations in the street are not really legitimate in their character. The importers have withdrawn from purchasing there, and have no need to do so, for they find in the Sub-Treasury Department a sensible relief in price. They would, of course, be insane to give three or four per cent. more for gold to the specie-vaults than they can obtain it for at the Sub-Treasury. They will do no such thing. Who, then, remains to purchase the commodity? Only one single class of persons, viz: the bill drawers; and those in large credit may draw and renew a dozen times in succession, by paying interest and commissions without remitting gold for the bills at all, except at the expiration of their credit. It must also be remembered that our exports weekly are by millions, and the proceeds of these generally go to the credit of these very bill drawers, being transferred as far as they will go by their customers here. The speculation in gold is therefore inevitably left in the hands of those who trade in it as they do in any other article in the street which offers the largest profit.

"In this case it is believed that there has been what may be called a corner, and a good many must have been caught in it. The shorts are at the mercy of the longs, and it is quite possible the quotations will be higher till these are fully matured and liquidated. The public, however, have not the slightest interest at present in the struggle. The importers are clear of it entirely. The loss to many and the gain to the few in this is a matter which we may record, but without any sympathy. It must end, because the fuel will be expended, and the real merchants will not care to keep up a fire to burn themselves."

New York Petroleum Market.

PETROLEUM is in greatly reduced supply, in fact there is little or no stock of crude now in first hands, and in the absence of arrivals, the bulls entered the market to-day with a spirit that completely annihilated the bears. The great advance in gold, and the absence of receipts, gave them every advantage. The intelligence contained in this morning's *Tribune*, stating that only three vessels cleared to Liverpool and London this year was also turned to a different account to what it was intended, and the market opened firm, with a pungent speculative demand, at an advance of 2c., which it culminated in sales of 2,000 bbls., deliverable in five days, at 39½ c., being an advance of 5½c., per gal. since yesterday. The sales reach at least 10,000@12,000 bbls., chiefly at 39@39½c.; among the sales were 2,000bls at the opening at 35c., 1,000 do, at 35½c.; 2,000 do. at 38c., and 2,000 bbls. in Philadelphia for export at 39½c.; the bulk of the sales are for immediate delivery, though some were buyers' option, for delivery all the month. We believe the oil is not absolutely wanted for present delivery, but the buyers know that sellers are short, and they mean to "corner" them. Refined bonded is also scarce, but the speculative furore has not extended to it as to-day; but it will not escape so soon as any foreign orders are received, and it is now argued that the English supply must be nearly exhausted; sales of 1,200 bbls. at 53@55c. and 2,000 do. in Philadelphia at 52@53½c. for prime. Refined free is also only in limited request at 63@65½c. for fair to prime oil on the

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Saturday, April 16, 1864.

Business yesterday was moderately active. The demand for the leading articles was fair and sales regular. The weather was pleasant for out door transactions. The heavy decline in gold was received with general satisfaction. On the landing there was a good share of business being transacted. Tonnage to the various ports was ample. Freights exhibited a falling off. The steamer Goody Friends left for Cincinnati with a moderate trip; she has engagements on the way. The Julia came in from Zanesville with a miscellaneous trip of produce; she will return to-day at 4 p. m. The Major Anderson is announced for Cincinnati at 4 P. M. Passengers can bear this in mind. The Argonaut No. 2 leaves to-day for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi. She has fine accommodations. The Leni Leoti leaves to-day for Louisville. The Sallie List, for Nashville, will get off about noon. The Starlight is fast filling up for St. Louis. She will have dispatch. At the Allegheny landing there was a fair amount of business being transacted, all in oil. The new steamer Kate Kearney is announced for St. Louis this day, a fine opportunity for persons going that way. Among the sales we note as follows:

ASHES—The market was firm for the various descriptions, but not quotable higher. The stock on hand is not large.

CHEESE—The market is rapidly becoming bare of old stock. Some dealers have about closed out. We note a sale of 160 boxes English dairy at 16c. The new article may be expected during the coming week.

APPLES—The market was fair with a good demand. Sales of 160 bbls at prices ranging from $3 50@$4 25 per bbl.

HAY—The receipts were very small, barely worth noting. Three loads were disposed of at the scales at $40@$43 per ton. Sales of 5 tons baled, at $1 75 per cwt.

BUTTER—The demand was in advance of the supply, which caused a firm market. We note sales of 11 packages at 40@43@45c, as per quality.

STRAW was sold at tall figures yesterday, viz.: $3 per ton.

POTATOES were in good demand, with a fair amount of transactions. Sales of 320 bush Neshannocks at 100 ₱ bush.

WHISKY—The market was firm, but somewhat excited. Small sales of city rectified was made at $1 25 ₱ gallon.

GROCERIES—The market yesterday was firm, with a good local demand. Prices were not quotable higher. Coffee—was in good request; sales 70 sacks Rio at 46c; some dealers were asking higher rates, but we heard of no sales beyond what we have quoted. Sugars—firm and in fair request at Cuba 17@17½c. Orleans 18½@19c; other descriptions were unchanged. Molasses—were in steady request at full rates.

FLOUR—The market yesterday was firm, with a fair demand. Holders did not seem anxious to dispose of their stocks unless the outside rates were obtained. Among the sales were the following, all from store: Extra Family, 100 bbls at $8 00@8 25; 200 bbls at $8 00@8 25; 50 do do $8 25. The sales were confined to the better grades.

GRAIN—The market was firm for the various descriptions. A number of sales of wheat were made to arrive. Corn sales, 600 bushels shelled, $1 30; 400 do, $1 28. Sales 300 bus, ear, $1 20; 500 do, $121. Wheat was held firmly at the advance. The sales were large, but mostly on private terms. Oats—Sales 600 bushels 81@85c. Other descriptions of grain unchanged.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is increasing. The sales were liberal, viz: 5,200 lbs York State apples at 10c; 75 bus do at 9½c, and 10 bus do at 10½@12c. Peaches—Sales 75 bus at 17c, and 5,000 lbs do, 17@17½,—the latter for prime quality.

SOAP—Sales 3,200 lbs pearl soap, at 8c per pound.

SEEDS—The market was inactive, the sales made being only in a small way for local purposes at—Timothy, $3,00@3,12; Clover, $7,75; Flax, $2,75@2,80 per bushel.

HIDES—The receipts are on the increase; sales 600 Green salted, at 11½c per pound.

LIME—Sales 44 bbls Louisville at $1,50 per barrel.

FEED—Of all descriptions was firm, as prices were unchanged. We omit them in the present issue.

FISH—The market was firm with a good demand. The supply on hand is ample. The principal demand was for Mackerel, Herrings, &c.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Saturday, April 16, 1864.

The market yesterday was firm, with a moderate demand. The sales fell far short of the previous day's transactions. The wharf presented a very animated appearance; look in any direction and the sight that met your view was oil—thousands of barrels could be seen at once. Most of our large dealers were busily engaged in delivering the parcels that were disposed of on Thursday. The rates were about the same; dealers in refined were asking an advance, whilst others are not offering their stocks. It will take at least to-day to straighten up the market. We may look for some heavy transactions during the coming week. The transactions that came under our notice were as follows:

Crude—Holders were firm. The sales were 500 barrels, packages returned, at 23c; 280 do do, same terms. Sales of Crude, packages returned, namely: 400 bbls at 29c; 250 do at 29c; 350 do at 28c.

Refined Oil—Holders generally had elevated views concerning the figures they wanted for Refined Oils, hence we have but few sales to report, namely: 500 bbls Free Oil, delivered in cars, City brand, at 61c; 150 bbls do at 60c; 50 do, in up-river brand, at 55c. Bonded—Sales of 100 barrels at 47@48c. Holders were firm at these figures.

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

W. A. Chapman, 155 bbls crude, for New York
D. Kirk, 27 do do
Standard Oil Co., 214 do do

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

W H Byram, 470 bbls; J Gallagher, 1100; Ashbaugh, 106; H Rosenbach, 207; Waring, 40; Haughey, 386; Maxwell & Palmer, 97; Strickler & Baxter, 75; Pennock & Ball, 63; J Wilkins, 600; Total, 3668 bbls.

PITTSBURGH METAL MARKET.

APRIL 16, 1864.

The market during the week was moderately active. There was a fair amount of transactions; One of our large dealers informed us that the week's sales of the various descriptions would exceed 3,000 tons; another firm stated that their receipts during the same period would reach 6,000 tons. The rates and sales were as follows:

Anthracite Neutral Mill Iron	$60 00@
Anthracite Neutral Foundry	61 00@63 00
Red Short Mill Iron	56 00@57 00
Red Short Foundry	57 00@58 00
Mahoning Valley	60 00@
Red Short Anthracite Forge	56 00@58 00
Anthracite Neutral Gray Forge	62 00@
Anthracite Red Short Gray Forge	58 00@
Anthracite Red Short Foundry	59 00@61 00

HANGING ROCK METAL.

Hanging Rock Charcoal, Foundry No. 1 hot blast $66 00
Hanging Rock, cold blast 70 00

SALES REPORTED AS FOLLOWS:

200 tons Hanging Rock Charcoal No. 1, Foundry ..... $66—cash.
100 tons Red Short Anthracite ..... 56—cash.
200 tons Neutral Anthracite Forge .. 58—cash.
200 tons L. S., coal smelted ..... 60—60 days.
150 tons do do ..... 60—60 days.
100 tons Tennessee Charcoal ..... 69—60 days.
50 tons Central Grey Forge ..... 58—cash.

BLOOMS—The market was steady, with a fair demand, at—Juniata No. 1, $135 ₱ ton.

Pittsburgh Lumber Market.

April 16, 1864.

LUMBER—The receipts during the week were small. A number of parcels floated past intended for the lower markets. The current rates are as follows:

COMMON BOARDS—Green per M, $30 00.

CLEAR BOARDS—Green per M, $40 00. These were the rates at the landing, taken from the water. We note sales 200,000 M at those figures.

SHINGLES—The week's receipts were limited. The market was firm with a good demand. Sales of 100,000 Ms at $5 50@6 00 per M, taken from raft at the landing.

LATH—There were no receipts. Prices are nominal. The market was firm, and a few hundred thousand would find ready sale in this market at present.

Pittsburgh Timber Market.

APRIL 16, 1864.

TIMBER—The receipts during the week exhibit quite an increase, and a number of sales have been made during the past few days. The rates were as follows:

BARGE TIMBER—25@27c per cubic foot.
BRIDGE TIMBER—22@24c per cubic foot.
BOX BOARD TIMBER—18@22c per cubic foot.

The sales were as follows:

BARGE TIMBER—Sales 20,000 feet at the landing at 25@27c per cubic foot.
BRIDGE TIMBER—Sales 30,000 feet at 22@24c per cubic foot.

Pittsburgh Tobacco and Snuff Market.

April 16, 1864.

The demand during the week was active. The following prices buy:

SNUFF—Scotch, 55@60c; Copenhagen, 45@50c ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Navy Pounds, 65@70c; Bright Pounds, 90c@$1 00; Spun Roll, 65@75c; Congress 5s and 8s, 65@70c; Diamond Twist 5s, 55@90; Five Pounds, 85c@$1 00; Baltimore Plug, 65c; Virginia Twist, 33c ₱ lb.

PITTSBURGH COPPER MARKET.

PITTSBURGH, April 16, 1864.

COPPER—The market remains firm, with a fair demand. Our market contains a good supply of the various descriptions. The rates were:

Braziers (cash and time) ..... 52½@55c
Ingots (cash) 45c
Copper bottoms (5 ₱ ct. off for cash) 65c
Brass kettles (5 ₱ ct. off for cash) 65c

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

Active at full prices. Sales amount to 106 hhds and 48 boxes, including 1 hhd scraps at $3 65; 30 green and damaged lugs at $4 80 to $6 30; 18 factory do at $6 40 to $7 60, 11 planters' do at $8 to $10 85; 22 common shipping leaf at $10 40 to $17 50; 3 medium do do at $17 80 to $18; 15 common manufacturing leaf at $19 60 to $22 50; 8 good do do at $23 75 to $6 50; 2 fine do do at $75 25 to $206, and the boxes at $2 to 68 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Bids on 87 hhds rejected.

High Priced Tobacco.

A hogshead of tobacco was sold by Thomas Rhodus, commission merchant, in St. Louis, to Messrs. G. W. Backer & Co., for the unprecedented price of $206 ₱ 100 lbs. This is the highest price ever paid in that market. The tobacco was raised by W. B. Smith, of Franklin county, Missouri.

PITTSBURGH IRON and NAIL MARKET

PITTSBURGH, April 16, 1864.

The market since our last was firm, with a good demand for both Iron and Nails. The shipments since our last were large. Prices have undergone no change. The following quotations may be relied on as correct:

FLAT BAR.

	₱ lb
1½ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	6¼
2 to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch	6¾
1¼ to 1⅜, by ⅜ to ¾ inch	6¾

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	6¾
1¼ to 1⅜, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	7
⅝ to 1⅜, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	7¼
½ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	7½

HORSE SHOE.

	₱ lb
⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅞ inch	7½

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2¼ to 6 inch	7¼
1¾ and 2	7¾
1¼ and 1½	8
1 and 1¼	8¼
⅞ inch	9
¾ inch	10
⅝ inch	10½

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	6½	¼ and 9-16 inch	7
2⅝ to 2¾ inch	6¾	⅝ and 7-16 inch	7¼
3 to 3¾ inch	7	5-16 inch	7½
3¾ to 4 inch	7¼	⅛ inch	7¾
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ inch	6½	3-16 inch	10

OVAL IRON.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	6¾	¼ inch	7¼
⅝ and ¾ inch	7	⅜ inch	7½

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	7	¼ inch	7¾
⅝ to ¾ inch	7¼	⅜ inch	8
Wagon Box Iron	8½		

SHEET.

No. 10 to 17	8
" 18 to 24	8¼
" 25 and 26	8½
" 27	8¾

PLATES.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	8
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.	
Heads	8½
Plow Slabs	7½
" Wings	7¾

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

1½ to 2, by ¼ to ⅝ inch	7
1½ by ⅜ and 7-16 inch	7¼
1¼ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch	7½
1¼ by ¼ inch	8

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	11
Norway	7¼

NAILS.

	₱ keg		₱ keg
10d to 60d Nails	$6	16d	7 65
Fencing & Brads	$6 62½	3d Fine	8 87½
8d and 9d	6 87½	2d do do	9 87½
6d and 7d	7 12½	⅞ in. Lining	10 37½
4d and 5d	7 37½	Clinch	8 12½
3d	7 87½	Cut Spikes	6 87½
Casing Nails	$7 63		8 87½
		Barrel	
8d	7 38	⅞ inch	9 88
10d	7 38	1 inch	8 88
12d	7 13	1¼ inch	7
16d	7 13	1½ inch	7
Finishing		1½ inch	7
6d	8 13	Tobacco	
8d	7 88	6d	7 38
10d	7 63	8d	7 13
12d	7 63	10d	6 88

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

½ cent per pound off Iron (except Sheet Iron), in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes in market.

Terms: Four Months credit for approved paper, payable with current rates of exchange on New York; 5 per cent. discount for cash, par funds or New York Exchange, remitted on receipt of invoice.

No discount allowed on bills of less than five hundred dollars.

New York Dry Goods Market.

PRINTS.

Cocheco	25½	American	21@22
Pamno	25½	Amoskeag	20
Sprague's	22½@23½	Arnolds	18½
Dunnell's	21½	Duchess, B	21
Manchester	21	London Mourning	21
Richmond	22	Philip Allen	20½

GINGHAMS.

Clinton	29	Glasgow	26½
Lancaster	27½	Hampden	25

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Lawrence	40½	Gilboa	27½
Stark	40½	Ozark	40
Appleton	40½	Thames River	23
Medford	39	Perkins, D	27
Indian Head	32	Globe	32
do do	40½	Dodd Dominion	32
Massachusetts	27	Pepperell, E	35
do do	36	do R	32½
Tremont	27	do O	31
do	37	do N	28
Cabot, A	40	Ind'n Orch'd, C	30
Atlantic, N	20	do do N	32
do K	28	do do BB	27
Amoskeag	40½	do do L	24
Laconia	40½	do do W	25
Shawmut	40	do do O	27
Amory	40	Dwight, L	25
Carroll	40	Bates, D	36
Awagon F	32½	Portsmouth, P	17½

BLEACHED GOODS.

N. York Mills	44	Dwight	37½
Wamsutta	40	Bay Mills	39½
Bates	40	Wauregan	33
White Rock	40	do	34
Lonsdale	37	Waltham, X	30
Hills Sem Idem	32	Aurora	22½
do do	37	do	26
Bartletts	32½	Androscoggin	33
do do	36	do	34
James Mills	34	Red Bank	22
do do	34	do	26
Williamsville	42	Hamilton, Q	20
Dwight	27½	Portsmouth, P	19

DENIMS.

Amoskeag	60	Pearl River	58
York	52½	Otis	45
Manchester	45	Jewett City	37
Eagle	42½	Providence	37½
Oxford	42½	Falls	30

STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag	50	Whittenton	31½
York	43	Uncasville	36
Jewett City	35	Everett	35½

TICKS.

Amoskeag A.C.A	70	York, 32 inch	60
do A	60	Hamilton, Regular	50
do B	55	do D	40
do C	50	Pemberton XL	42½
do D	45	do AA	60
York, 30 inch	52½	Easton B	27½

CORSET JEANS.

Amoskeag	35	Indian Orchard	27½
Laconia	38½	Androscoggin	28
Bates	38½	Pepperell	38½

BROWN DRILLS.

Amoskeag	42	Massachusetts	42
Salmon Falls	42	Indian Head	42

LAWNS.

Pacific, 1,200	25	Pacific, 1,400	26

DE LAINES.

Manchester, dark	30	Hamilton, dark	30
Pacific, dark	30	Challies	31

CARPETS.

Lowell, 3 ply	$1 80	Crosley's Pat Tapes-	
do Super	1 45	try Brussels	$1 75@1 85
do Medium	1 35	New Eng. nat. 1	55@1 65
Hartford, Ex 3 ply	1 80	Empire Mills	1 00
do Imp 3 ply	1 75	Belgrade	1 00
do Super	1 45	Ingrain	75
do Medium	1 35		

—*Independent.*

New York Grocery Market.

Coffee—The market is very much excited, but no sales of great amount are consumated owing to the very few parcels offering, and the extreme rates demanded by holders. Fair to good cargoes of Rio are held at 44@44½c, and prime lots at 45c, but these as well as prices of West India grades are merely nominal and for the present we omit quotations. Sales to-day of 1,000 mats Java at 50c, and 800 bags Jamaica on private terms. Two or three cargoes of Rio have come in to-day, but those not sold previous to arrival are held far above the views of buyers. Among the vessels are the Adelaide and the Eliza.

Sugars—There has been an improved demand for Raw Sugars to-day and prices are firm at 15¼@15½c, for fair to good refining. A number of vessels have arrived to-day, but their cargoes will not probably have a depressing effect upon the market, on the contrary we think they will by bringing a larger selection on sale, produce renewed activity. The transactions include about 350 hhds. at 13¾@15c, for Cuba, the former very common; 17¼c. for Porto Rico; 16½@17¾c. for Brown New Orleans, and 20½c. for Clarified; do Refined are firm and rather buoyant at 23c. for Hards.

Molasses—No foreign of any consequence is on sale and business in these grades in consequence is moderate. New Orleans is fairly active and firm; sales of 300 bbls. at 90c.@$1.

New York Leather Market.

The market for Hemlock Sole has been fairly active during the past two or three days; prices are firm and rather in sellers' favor, in sympathy with the advance in Gold and Exchange and the small stock on hand, and light receipts; we quote Buenos Ayres at 31½@32c. for light middle and heavy Galipagos; 31½@33c. for do, do. and Orinoco; 30@32c. for do. do. do. Oak Sole has also ruled firm, with a good inquiry, and at the close holders generally refuse to sell unless at advance; we quote at 46@48c. for good light; 48@50c. for middle and heavy. Hemlock Slaughtered Upper, in the rough, continues firm and in demand; the supply on hand is meagre; we quote the range at 38@44c. French and American Calfskins remain firm, with a tendency toward an improvement, and a good inquiry prevails at the close.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.

There is a marked reaction in the market today and but little done.

Flour—Flour declined 10 c. Wheat do.

Corn and oats also declined.

Pork advanced to 26c; clear sides, packed, 14 cents.

Cotton—Low Middling, 67c.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The sales at the Tobacco Exchange were 382 hhds, as follows: 8 at $3, 45 at $4, 71 at $5, 57 at $6, 27 at $7, 23 at $8, 15 at $9, 19 at $10, 19 at $11, 15 at $12, 14 at $13, 8 at $14, 11 at $15, 8 at $16, 18 at $17, 12 at $18, 5 at $19, 5 at $20, 3 at $21, 4 at $22, 1 at $23, 4 at $24, 1 at $25, 4 at $27, 1 at 29, 1 at $30, 1 at $39, and 1 at $84 ₱ 100 pounds.

New Orleans Market.

SUGAR,—The supply has been very light and insufficient for the demand during the past week, and prices have advanced from day to day making a total improvement for the week of 16@16¾c. per ₱ on all grades. All on the landing has been sold and is awaiting shipment, very little being held on sale by speculators. The sales up to Wednesday inclusive, embraced 1000 hhds., part from store; prices ruling on Friday at 14½c for fully fair; on Saturday at 12¾c., for common; 13¾c. for fair, and 14@14½c. for fully fair; on Monday 14¾c. for fully fair, and 16½c. for choice new crop; on Tuesday 14¾c. for fully fair; 14½c. for prime to choice new crop, and 15c. for fully fair old crop; on Wednesday 14c. for common; 14¾@15½c. for fair to fully fair; 15¾c. for prime, and 15¼@15¾c for light yellow clarified new crop. Yesterday there were no receipts worthy of note and consequently no sales from first hands. The total sales of the week sum up 1000 hhds. In many lots taken on speculation and for export to the North and West mostly for the West. Arrived since the 24th ult. 978 hhd., 52 bbls. Cleared since the 24th ult. for Philadelphia 41 hhds., 72 bbls; coastwise, 735 hhds, 76 bbls; for St. Louis 41 hhds.

Molasses—With very light receipts during the past week, and a continued active demand for all grades, still further and materially advanced prices have been realized, and showing, as will be seen by comparing the present prices with those of last week, a total improvement for the week of fully 5@6c per gallon, for the various grades. There were sales up to Wednesday inclusive of 1,200 bbls, and 44 half bbls, at 75c for choice on Friday, 72c for prime and 73@74c for prime to choice new on Saturday; 68c for choice old on Monday; 70c for ordinary; 74@75c for prime, and 77c for choice new on Tuesday, and 66c for inferior, 65@76c for prime, and 77¼c for choice new crop on Wednesday. Yesterday, owing to the very light supply, the sales were confined to 250 bbls, part from store, at 76c for good, and 77c for prime new crop. There were no receipts this morning, and the market is very nearly bare. The total sales of the week make an aggregate of 4,450 bbls and 54 half bbls, taken from the West, the North, and on speculation. Arrived since the 24th ult, 1,710 bbls. Cleared since the 24th ult. 1,724 bbls; for St. Louis, 82 hhds, 58 bbls.

New York Hop Market.

Hops of the better grades continue scarce and in fair request at 25@32c cash and time, for good to prime, with a fair inquiry for consumption. There is little or no demand for export, nor has there been for several weeks, because we have few or no shipping facilities here, and those that have been reported have remained a drug on the English markets, and hence, notwithstanding the great advance in gold and exchange, shippers do not feel inclined to buy our Hops at the comparatively low rates prevalent. The market is filled with moldy and common goods, but those meet with very little favor, even from home consumers. We quote common to fair, at 18@22c; fair to good at 22@23c; good to prime at 22@28c; prime and extra at 29@32c. Extra choice selection, if in market, ought to command 34@36c; but we know of no such goods in the country. The bulk of the stock is composed of moldy, worth nominally, 5@16c. And thus, the force of the remarks we made last August with regard to the crop are being truly verified. Good Hops will command good prices the year round, but bad Hops will sell at bad prices. Yearlings are scarce, and selling slowly, at 17@22c for good to prime.

Boston Wool Sales.

BOSTON, April 12.—About 300,000 lbs of domestic wool was sold to-day at auction by Horatio Harris & Co. There was quite a large attendance and the sale realized fair prices. The following is a list of the lots sold: 50,000 lbs fine fleece, New York State, at 74c; 12,000 do, medium to fine Minnesota, 66c; 25,000 do, fine Ohio, 79c; 800 do, coarse Ohio, 67½c; 5,000 medium Wisconsin, 73½c; 7 bgs fleece, California, 38c; 5,000 lbs, extra California, 42c; 5,000 do, medium California, 44½c; 10 bgs super pulled, 64½c; 1860 lbs medium to fine Ohio, 70½c; 3,000 do to fine Michigan, 77½c; 25,000 do, fine Penn'a, 80c; 2,00 do, coarse Iowa, 61c; 26,000 do, fine do, 67½c; 2,000 do, unwashed do, 48c; 400 do, medium Iowa, 68½c; 1,000 do, fine Iowa clip, 52½; 6,000 do medium Penn'a, 76; 5,000 do, coarse New York State, 65; 14,000 do, fine New York State, 75; 8,000 do, medium N.Y. State, 71½; 5,000 do, Michigan, 76; 2,000 coarse New York State, 64½; 15 sacks extra pulled, 67½; 16 do extra pulled, 68; 16 do super pulled, 92½; 18 do super pulled, 63; 6 do; No. 1 pulled, 60½; 5,000 lbs Ohio and Michigan unassorted fleece, 75; 3,000 do, Min. do, 75; 5,000 do, Min. do, 77; 5,000 do, Min. do, 77½; 3 bgs tub washed, 32; 30 bales fribs, 31; 1,200 lbs Ohio, 76c.

Havana General Market.

April 5.—Sugar in active demand at previous rates. Molasses in quick demand at advancing rates 7@7½ and 8@8½ rs. WP boards, 1,141M, placed at $26@29 and 3 cargoes spruce at $25@25½. Sales 20 bbls white beans per Frederica, Boston, $4¾ ₱ 100 lbs, 24 bbls whale oil per do $14 ₱ 100 lbs; land from store 18½@15½c; butter, 28c; coal oil 62½c